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(Continued on Page 2.)

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NEW TERRITORIES DEVELOPMENT.

OFFICIAL REPORT FOR 1928.

The following extracts are taken from the official report on the New Territories for last year—

NORTHERN DISTRICT.

Motor traffic on the roads steadily increased, and in the course of the year passenger services were organized between all main centres, terminating at the frontier, Sheung Shui (connecting with the railway) and Kowloon by Yuen Long and Castle Peak. There is keen competition between the bus companies and the owners of lorries and cars for the mixed passenger and goods traffic, and this coupled with a stricter supervision led to an increase of 180 traffic offences reported which represents the bulk of the 50 per cent. increase in the number of cases brought in the local police court.

The number of opium cases was reduced from 49 in 1927 to 23 in 1928.

It is noteworthy that there were 81 cases under the Larceny Ordinance in 1928 against 50 in 1927.

Increased Crime.

A curious result of the prosperity of the District is the increase in the number of crimes of violence, originating in the native's dislike of the incoming settler, traceable generally to prejudice or fear.

The number of small debts cases increased very slightly. The local unthrifty practice of investing money in "money loan associations" continues to be a fruitful source of litigation, and to prevent such disputes blocking the work of the Court it has been found necessary to restrict the number of cases which the head of one association as plaintiff may bring at one time.

Besides the cases quoted, there were 49 miscellaneous, and 49 "women and girls" cases, in addition to 23 death enquiries. Five of which were formal at Tai Po. These figures show an increase of about 25 per cent. on the previous year, and do not include land cases, of which the only feature of remark was the settlement of several disputes of long standing. At Ping Shan (excluding police cases) there were 163 cases of all descriptions, as against 187 in 1927, the average for the past five years being 93.

Land Office Activities.

The number of sales and other transactions affecting land during the year is set out in Table B.

Land Transactions and Fees.—The number of memorials registered was 2,890 against 2,749, and fees received as stamp duty, \$3,347.70 against \$3,617.30 in 1927.

These figures are interesting as reflecting conditions generally in the District. A large number of small mortgages connected with agriculture were made, redeemed and made again, while in development areas there was little money for investment although the land market continued to rise.

Conversions.—In 1928, there was a still greater number of conversions and re-assessments (118 against 105) than in the previous year, with a built-over area of 4.29 against 2.94 acres. That even this is unable to cope with the increased population is shown by the number of matched permits issued.

Matched.—\$1,024 was collected in matched permits, for 898 sheds, against \$1,035.50 for 315 sheds in 1927. The immigration which this represents is partly from the Chinese Territory, and partly from Kowloon, where the development of New Kowloon has driven numbers of market gardeners to settle in places along the railway and the Castle Peak Road. Bannard manufacture also continues to increase mostly around Yuen Long.

During the year, a survey of matchsheds was carried out in conjunction with the police, and a large number of unauthorized sheds registered or demolished.

Development Generally.—Development of all kinds took place mainly along the motor roads, and for number of Crown lots leased for short periods rose from 496 to 493, while sales of land (excluding buildings) in more remote places dropped from 197 to 115. At Ngau Tam Mei one large area of 12 acres was sold, and among the many smaller sales were a number of building and garden or orchard lots, averaging an acre, in development areas from Tai Po or Castle Peak.

Building Construction.—The restriction of building construction to villages was less marked than in the previous year, although it still continued the main feature of this kind of development. Modern houses costing from \$3,000 to \$25,000 totaling not less than \$300,000 were erected, as well as large Chinese houses and at least one good school. More than twenty houses and shops were projected on the South side of the main road at Yuen Long, the fore-runners, it is to be hoped, of a long-needed extension of the market in this district.

General.

Frontier.—Early in the year the frontier situation eased considerably. Chinese troops at Shamchun were relieved in January by local guards and replaced in September by a British regular detachment. Disciplinary action was taken by the Chinese authorities against irregularities in Chinese Shatukok,

and the guards there were re-organized. Relations became normal about July, and it was possible again to co-operate freely with the neighbouring local authorities in maintaining peace and order.

Towards the end of the year the long abandoned construction of a modern road from Shamchun to Lo Wu, just across the border, was resumed, and further improvements in communications in this neighbourhood are contemplated.

Afforestation.—Planting of pines was again carried out in co-operation with the inhabitants, on chosen areas near main roads, with only partial success, owing to the extreme drought, in which a great many young trees after taking root were destroyed by insect pests.

Hill-fires.—It is impossible to estimate the damage from the unusually large number of hill-fires, which covered many acres of land in every part of the district during the annual grave-sacrifices. No single instance of intentional burning, however, was found.

Village Forestry Lots.—In August, a departmental review of the areas leased as forestry lots was begun, and 280 of those were examined by the end of the year. Few areas were well covered with trees.

Agriculture.

Rice.—The rice-crop though retarded by drought was on the whole better than last year's, and prices for unhulled rice were 60 cents to \$1.10 per picul lower. The first crop was good throughout, and in most places the second averaged from 50 per cent. to 90 per cent. of a good year's, but at Ha Tuen and places to the West of the Castle Peak Road, it is reported that less than half the usual yield was obtained. It is noteworthy that in general crops were earliest in the flat open valleys of the West.

Fruit.—Fruit-crops were not good, litchies being the most plentiful. An increase of about 15 acres under pine-apples is recorded.

The recent change in ownership of an orchard covering many acres of Cha Hang near Tai Po has made it worthy of notice as one of the most progressive enterprises in the District. The construction of work-shops, an approach road, catch-water and pipe line, terracing, and the intensive planting of olives, mangoes, litchies and other fruits show how far well-employed capital can go to overcoming difficulties of situation and water supply on a bare hillside.

Vegetables.—The following is a rough comparison of the quantity of certain kinds of vegetables grown for sale, taking European vegetables as the unit:—

European Vegetables	1
Courds	2
Chinese green vegetables	11
Sweet potatoes	7
Turnips, etc.	8

There is a slight all round increase in cultivation, but crops were partly destroyed by insects.

Agricultural Show.—The District is again indebted to the Rev. H. R. Wells and his committee including Sir Robert and Lady Ho Tung and many of the local elders, for successfully organizing a second agricultural show under the patronage of H.E. Sir Cecil Clementi.

To obtain a wider range of exhibits, the show was held a fortnight later than that preceding, and opened at Sheung Shui on January 5, 1929, by H.E. the Hon. Mr. W. T. Southern, at that time administering the Government.

Competition was keen, especially in the sections for Chinese vegetables, rice, and roots. There were some good exhibits of fruit, and the poultry section was greatly extended.

Thanks are due to Mr. H. Green, Superintendent of Botanical, and Forestry Department and to Mr. C. M. Mannors, Secretary of the Kowloon Residents' Association, for their interest in the show, as well as to several firms and private gentlemen who served on the Committee and gave prizes.

It is extremely difficult without a permanent organization to ensure that the material necessary to sustain the interest and enlarge the scope of the show will be available each year, and what the Committee have to consider now in the light of past experience is the means of providing an organization that will work well, be elastic and take up least time.

Miscellaneous.

Health.—Small-pox cases traceable to Hong Kong were recorded at Tai Po and elsewhere, but the disease did not spread in the District. Vaccinators were at work at the main centres and in some villages.

Under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, a series of lectures on malaria prevention was arranged in Tai Po, Shatin and Sheung Shui, but the difficulty of securing an attendance caused the course to be discontinued.

Trade.—Fish was less plentiful than in the previous year. Brickworks are still idle, and the only considerable business done was at a brickworks at Castle Peak. Two new industries came to the District, by the erection of a fire brick factory at Loon Long, and the working of several kaolin deposits, in conjunction with a refining plant, shortly to be erected in Kowloon.

The Crown Rent collection was unusually good, \$53,781 only of the total being uncollected.

Raccours.—A series of race-meetings held on a piece of waste land at Kwai Tsing near Fanling which has been levelled and prepared entirely by the Fanling Hunt, was well attended. In the second year of its life, the Hunt has succeeded in creating a very pleasant open space, and providing a diversion which attracts numbers of people from Hong Kong; if continued it should have an important bearing on the development of this neighbourhood.

SOUTHERN DISTRICT.

Land Development.

Early in the year, the demand for land continued but fell off considerably after July. A certain number of undeveloped house-sites were re-entered.

The greatest development took place on the slopes of Lantau leading up to the plateau from Tung Chung, and on the plateau itself; it will soon be necessary to extend the cadastral survey to include this area.

A scheme for the erection of a large distillery near Tuen Wan was begun by the construction of a large storage tank for molasses, and the first of a projected six houses for European employees.

On the outskirts of New Kowloon an interesting development was the erection of new factories for potting preserved fruits. A similar factory appeared in Cheung Chau about four years ago and has been extended recently. Cheung Chau and Ping Chau also manufacture shrimp paste, some of which goes to American markets.

An extension of the town area to Kap Shek Mei in New Kowloon led to the clearing of squatters from the neighbourhood, general malaria prevention measures including filling and draining, and new provision for water supply to fields in the vicinity.

The value of scattered kaolin deposits in the Territory was recognized, for the first time, and one permit to obtain this material, at Cha Kwo Ling near the Eastern entrance to the Harbour was auctioned, for about \$1,000. Smaller deposits were worked.

A new salt pan was leased at Mui Wo on the South side of Lantau.

On the whole, land sales decreased, without doubt owing to the prevailing unfavourable conditions to agriculture.

General Information.

The District was fairly prosperous, despite a dry summer. Vegetable and rice crops compared favourably with those of the previous year. Fish were not plentiful, and prices were high. While other industries suffered to a greater or less extent, salt pans did well; in some cases it is said the output was more than double, and it is certain that it was on the whole considerably increased.

The year was a poor one for livestock generally, and towards the end of the year disease destroyed many poultry. Ducks, however, reared partly on the salt marshes, were not affected by the drought. Surplus cattle were sold in Hong Kong.

The health of the District was on the whole good. A few cases of small-pox came to light, mostly isolated echoes of the outbreak in Hong Kong, but the disease did not take hold in the villages, a fact for which a vaccination campaign carried on in the larger centres like Tuen Wan is probably mainly responsible. Anti-rabies measures were taken in Cheung Chau and Tuen Wan, and all suspected and ownerless dogs destroyed.

Under the auspices of the St. John's Ambulance Association, a number of educational lectures were given at Cheung Chau on the subject of malaria prevention.

The principal event of interest was the formation of a company with the exclusive right of maintaining a ferry-launch service between Hong Kong, Aberdeen, Cheung Chau, Tai O, Castle Peak and Tuen Wan, replacing and in some cases absorbing individual companies which have hitherto served these places. It is hoped by this means to eliminate competition and increase efficiency.

An unfortunate incident occurred in March in connection with a motor-boat ferry plying from Shauiwan to Saikung. The boat caught fire, and was burnt out.

Tai O passed an uneventful year. Business was fair, serious crime nil, and fires, always a grave danger in this village, where there are many matched dwellers, were confined to two isolated huts, and attended with no loss of life. Subsidence of foundations during storm weather caused one house collapse. The revenue from the market shows a slight decrease.

Cheung Chau.—Lack of water and lower prices combined to affect the prosperity of the market-gardens, which, however, continue to take up more land. Among the fishing population, scarcity of good fishing led to clan disputes which culminated in violence on at least two occasions.

In the market, a number of stalls were unoccupied, in contrast to the prosperity of the previous year. The Anglo-Chinese Government school was reconstructed.

(Continued on next column).

ARBITRATION IN SIGHT!

(Continued from Page 1.)

"Suffer Little Children."

The League of Nations, which has taken under its protectorship all of the illegitimate children of the world, hopes eventually to be able to launch a Magna Charta on their behalf. Whatever the details of this historic document may be, the fundamental principle will always be that of complete legal equality in all of the countries of the world as between children legitimately or illegitimately born.

The League's Commission on Child Welfare, which is handling the problem has decided that the first step that must be taken on behalf of illegitimate children is to improve their legal status. It has also been decided that in all questions of assistance and protection the illegitimate child should be as well treated as the legitimate one, due respect always being paid to the rights of the family.

As soon as the commission has decided on all the fundamental principles which should be the basis of law on behalf of illegitimate children, these will be drafted into the form of an international convention and opened to the signature of all the nations of the world.

Reforming the Calendar.

Following the example of the United States, nations all over the world are rapidly forming national committees for the reform of the calendar.

The work of the League of Nations to date on this subject has demonstrated an almost worldwide desire for this reform. Of the various projects that have been carefully studied, the one most generally accepted is that of thirteen months of twenty-eight days each with the extra day being disposed of as a holiday.

Opinion seems also to be equally unanimous for the fixing of a permanent date for Easter, probably the first or second Sunday of April. However, the necessity of readjusting all commercial, governmental and social habits that have existed for centuries based on the present calendar is so complicated that it has become evident that the reform can only take place when the public opinion of each country has been educated up to a point where each nation as a whole is ready to accept the change.

It is for this reason that the League commission working on the problem has urged the creation of national committees in every country for the educating of the country up to the proposed change. While the American committee undoubtedly leads the world in size and the number of distinguished men that compose it, the League has recently been informed of the creation of similar very important commissions in Germany, Hungary and Holland.

WRONG PATIENT ON OPERATING TABLE.

STORY OF NURSES' MISTAKE.

How a man nearly underwent an operation that was not necessary was told at a recent meeting of the Amersham (Bucks) Board of Guardians.

The operating theatre was prepared, the anaesthetic administered, and everything was prepared in readiness for the operation, when the "surgeon" exclaimed, "Good gracious, this is not the man." The nurses had made a mistake and had brought the wrong man from the ward.

Construction.

The number of European residents has decreased with the return to normal conditions in China. No new European houses have been built, but several have been partially reconstructed. The old solid stone construction is gradually giving place to higher and higher buildings of reinforced concrete, but the relative cheapness of stone here will always favour its use as a building material.

On the expiry of the local Electric Company's licence to supply power and light, a new Company was formed to replace it on the same premises. New wiring and standards have been installed, and machinery will shortly be erected.

Ping Chau.—The revival of building development in Hong Kong had its counterpart in a slight increase in the output of the lime-kilns on this island.

Tuen Wan, well sheltered and better watered than the rest of the District, had good crops. Pine-apples were not plentiful, but some new planting was done. Fish were scarce and dear.

The drinking-water supply of Tuen Wan is at present from brackish wells. A proposal to lead a supply from the hills fell through on the ground of expense.

Lamma.—Fishing and agriculture were less than in a normal year. Losses in poultry and pigs from disease were partly compensated by considerable cattle sales.

There were few events of outstanding importance. Trade was fair, and there was little crime. The District may be said to have weathered very well what bade fair to be a disastrous year.

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It is desired to distribute the ten thousand free copies of "The Key to the Development of the Inner Forces" to men and women who are interested in the development of their dormant faculties and more especially those who wish to apply the powers of Suggestion and Hypnotism to useful and praiseworthy objects. In addition to supplying the book free, each person who writes at once will also receive a psycho-analysis character delineation from 400 to 500 words as prepared by Fred Knowles. If you wish a copy of Fred Knowles' book and a Character Delineation simply copy the following verse in your own handwriting:

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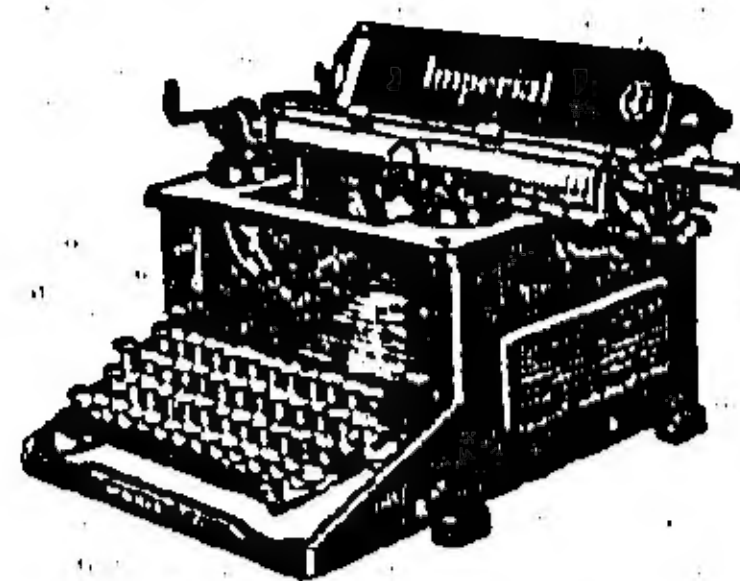
Mr. Charles A. Edison, son of the famous inventor, has announced that his father is looking for a young man to succeed him in the field of invention, and that he will make a selection this summer.

State governors and the Commissioners of the district of Columbia, in which the city of Washington is situated, will each nominate one candidate, and the 48 boys thus selected will be brought to the Edison Laboratory, where they will have to "answer" a questionnaire prepared by Mr. Edison himself.

The successful candidate will be sent for a four-year course to any technical college he may choose. The inventor's questionnaire on the theory of education caused considerable controversy a few years ago, Mr. Edison declaring that university students were woefully ignorant of the common facts of life.

The letter on the other hand ridiculed Mr. Edison's questionaire.

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SPORT AND ATHLETICS.

BOXING GLOVE WEIGHTS.

Revision of the present glove weight system in boxing was recently advocated by fight leaders in Chicago. Paddy Harmon, the promoter, said he had intentions of appearing before the National Boxing Association with a plan which would call for the weight of boxing gloves to be governed by the weight of the fighters. "It seems wrong to me," Harmon said, "that a flyweight should fight with the same gloves that a heavyweight uses. Under the present rules, six ounce gloves are used in all weights. A heavyweight enters the ring with about enough leather to cover his hands. A flyweight or a bantamweight goes into a fight with enough loose glove to make up for the difference between the size of his hand and the size of a heavyweight's hands." Harmon said he would propose that the present heavy gloves be continued for heavyweights, that middleweights and welterweights fight with a slightly lighter ones and that the size be graduated down through the lightweight, featherweight, bantamweight and flyweight ranks.

Many fight managers agreed with Harmon's plan, saying that it probably would develop a harder punch among the lighter weight fighters.

LOUIS RAYMOND.

Louis Raymond, the leading South African lawn tennis player who was beaten by Austin in the final of the hard-court championship, is a compactly built man, about 5ft. 8in. in height, with a pronounced stoop. Raymond is a brown man (so are the other members of his team), brown skinned by reason of South African sun, and brown haired. He is now 34 years of age, and still a fine player, though it remains to be seen if he is as he was two years ago, when he gave Tilden a great game on the hard courts in Paris, and Tilden, when asked what player had most impressed him, had no hesitation in naming this South African.

Raymond is left handed, and his "American" service leaps away to the forehand of a right-handed player much as Norman Brooks' famous service did, though the "break" is not so pronounced. Raymond is a good all-round player; his drive is his main asset, and a most telling shot is that to the forehand corner that makes the ball skid away from the receiver much after the fashion of a sliced backhand down the line from a right-handed man. Raymond is not a pretty player, for he ducks his head awkwardly with every stroke, nor is his trajectory in general a low one, but he is good, and after a little more practice critics will be better able to judge how good he is still.

CHAMPION TO RACE A TEAM.

Bert Barry, the world's sculling champion, is to oppose a team in a relay race over the championship course, from Putney to Mortlake, next month. For some time Barry has been trying to get a match over this course, but he has had no challengers, and Sir Charles Allom has now offered prizes amounting to £130 for a relay race between Barry and three or four opponents. Barry's opponents will be selected in a preliminary race over the Thames course for £20 in prize money. The competition will be organized by the Barnes Bridge Rowing Club, and the scullers with the best performance will be selected to race against Barry. Three or four men will oppose the champion in a race for £100. These men will each row one-quarter or one-third of the course between Putney and Mortlake while Barry covers the whole course.

THE LORDS WAIL.

Ninety-nine per cent. of the cricketers who keep the grand old game going—the club players, the villagers, and the boys—will find themselves bewildered by Mr. H. A. Gilbert's strange protest at Lord's about "unfair" wickets. The incident does not reflect the spirit of the game, and certainly does not represent the attitude of the vast majority of those who play it. Lord's, as nearly approaches the "natural" first-class cricket as is possible, and if what was good enough for the great cricketers of the past is not good enough for lesser figures of to-day, it is not the fault either of the game or the wicket, but of some of the players. There has already been enough fooling with the rules of cricket, and the best thing for those who want to play it is to get on with the game and take the luck—whether of the toss or of a crumbling pitch—as it comes.

W. J. BAILEY'S CYCLING SUCCESS.

The Polytechnic Cycling Club's open spring meeting, at the London County Ground, Herne Hill, recently, included a professional match, in races at three distances, between Gerard Leene, the champion of Holland, and W. J. Bailey, the celebrated English rider who has won the championship of the world four times. The match was won by Bailey, who beat the Dutch rider in the first two events, a 550 yards race, which the Englishman won, by half a length, in 1min. 43.2-seconds, and a race over one lap (500 yards), in which Bailey was successful, by three-quarters of a length, in 45.4-seconds. In each case the race resolved itself into a sprint over the last furlong, which the winner covered, in both instances, in 13.2-seconds.

PRAISE FOR BRAY.

Essex made a dour fight at Leyton against Worcestershire, but, although they prolonged the game until five minutes past five, they suffered defeat by forty-two runs. Worcestershire, in registering this success, gained their first win in the County Championship since they beat Middlesex by six wickets in June, 1927. Victory seemed in sight for Essex at the tea interval, as with four wickets in hand they needed only eighty-one runs, but Rest and Gilbert, with the new ball, decided the issue, when play was resumed, the last four batsmen being put out for thirty-eight.

C. T. Bray did splendid work for Essex. He opened the innings and stayed until 193. He seldom departed from a policy of rigid defence. His methods paid, and the game took a turn in favour of Essex when O'Connor helped him add seventy-six in an hour and thirty-five minutes for the second wicket. From that point, however, matters went none too well for the home county. Bray batted for four and a quarter hours, his chief scoring strokes being five fours and six threes.

DURSTON'S HANDSOME BENEFIT.

Though Durston was unfortunate in being prevented by injury from playing except for a few overs in his benefit match at Lord's, he is assured of a handsome sum from the match, for there was again an excellent attendance to see the play, and in addition the subscription list has been well filled. Durston, too, will be equally pleased to know that Middlesex were able without his assistance to defeat Sussex by seven wickets.

Sussex had an uphill task to face, having lost one wicket in their second innings and being still 68 behind. They lost three more of their best batsmen for 40 runs, and only Cook was able to check a complete rout. Tate hit up twenty-eight out of fifty, but the last five wickets fell for 74 runs.

Cook, ninth out, batted admirably while the total rose from 75 to 214. He showed sound defence for nearly two hours and was always making runs steadily. He hit only three 4's in his 62.

Robins and Hearne both made the ball turn quickly, and Allen bowled very fast, but there did not exist sufficient reason to account for the moderate batting.

Middlesex got the 99 runs required for victory in eight-five minutes. Lord Aberdare bringing the match to a summary conclusion by hitting three 4's to the on boundary. Arthur Gilligan caused a mild sensation by bowling Lee and Hendren, but the last 49 runs came in thirty-five minutes.

THE WOMAN'S CORNER.

DIFFERENT WAYS WITH FISH.

It is hard sometimes to know what to do to get any variety in the cooking of fish.

Here are a few ways that perhaps you have not thought of. The combination of fish and fruit sounds a bit alarming, but you will be quite satisfied with the experiment.

Choose as many small cod steaks as there are people to be served. Season with pepper and salt and dip in beaten eggs and cover well with white bread crumbs.

Now allow a banana for each steak, and cut each in halves lengthwise, dredge with flour and place in a buttered baking dish. Sprinkle with a little sugar and a few drops of lemon juice. Bake for ten minutes in a moderate oven.

Fry the steaks in butter and place in a dish with two slices of banana on each. Serve with Hollandaise sauce.

Soles in French batter are deliciously light and tempting. Place the fillets in a pickle of three tablespoonfuls vinegar, a tablespoonful olive oil, a few chopped capers, half teaspoonful chopped parsley, pepper and salt. Allow them to stand in this for an hour, turning frequently.

In the meantime make the batter. Take two and a half ounces of flour, a dessertspoonful salad oil, three-quarter gill tepid water, white of one egg and a pinch of salt. Mix the flour and salt and stir in the oil; gradually add the tepid water and beat until smooth.

Stand aside until the fillets are ready, then immediately before use fold in the stiffly beaten white of egg.

Dry the fish, dip in the batter and fry in hot fat until light brown. This should take only five to six minutes.

Serve quickly with slices of lemon and mayonnaise sauce to which a few chopped gherkins have been added.

Place in mushrooms and a pleasant change.

(Continued at foot of next column).



A symphony in green and silver is this dress made of nile green crepe satin.

Clean the fillets and rub over with salt. Dip in flour seasoned with salt.

Melt two ounces of butter in a shallow saucepan, add the skinned and sliced mushrooms—about half a pound.

Lay the fish on the top and cook slowly for fifteen minutes. Turn the fish and cook another ten minutes. Then add three tablespoonfuls of milk and bring to the boil.

Serve hot with tartare sauce, which is made by adding a tablespoonful of chopped gherkins, or capers, and a teaspoonful of chopped dill to half a pint of mayonnaise sauce.

If the sauce seems too thick add a little cream or milk.

JEWELLED FOB BROOCHES.

Fob brooches with a watch on the end are newer than jewelled wrist watches.

They are of old types, some quite elaborate, and looking like an elaborated brooch rather than a fob. One, shaped like a cigarette and of about the same size, is covered with diamonds in various cuttings and sizes. A miniature watch-face is concealed at the pendant end.

Another job—the watch concealed in a half-melon shape composed of onyx decorated with diamonds—is formed of delicate onyx strips in imitation of silk cord.

The strips hang from two diamond and ruby bows worn an inch or two apart, so that they form a "V." At the base of the "V" the two cords are caught together by a jewelled slide, and from this hangs the watch.

Menu	
LUNCHES	
Cream of Tomato Soup	
Croquettes	
Vegetable Salad	
Egg Pudding	
Tea	
DINNER	
Chicken Croquettes	
Peas in Patties	
Waldorf Salad	
Date Pudding	
Coffee	

DON'T ROLL YOUR RUGS.

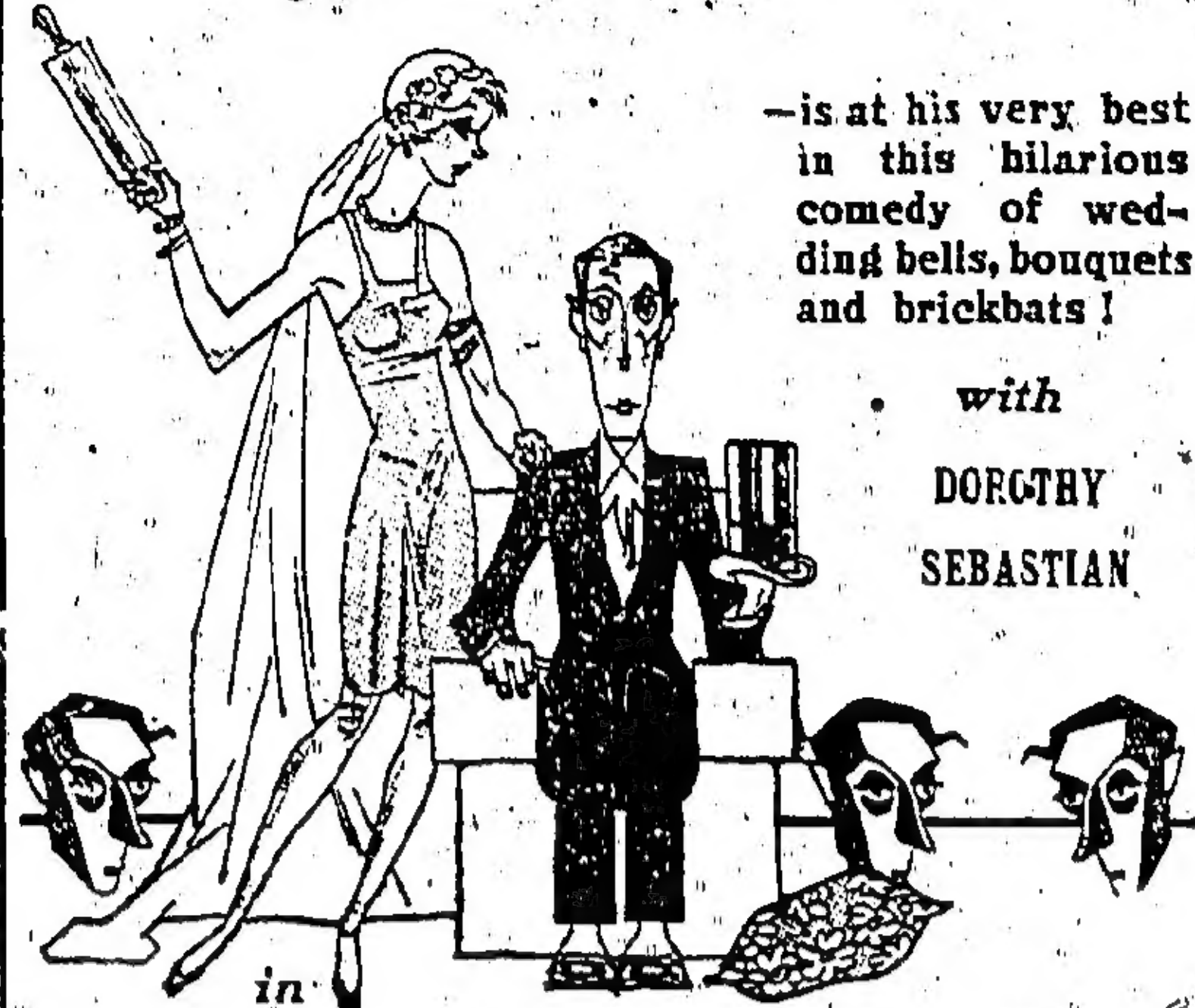
If rugs have to be stored for some time, they should be rolled and never folded, and the pile should always lie inwards. Thus a crease would never get formed.

They should be well peppered to keep out moths, and the addition of cloves is good also, for moths dislike its smell. Then they should be rolled in newspaper and not in brown paper, for moths dislike the latter's ink, and then put in a dry room. Packed in this way they will be free from moths for a very considerable time.

buster keaton

—is at his very best
in this hilarious
comedy of wed-
ding bells, bouquets
and brickbats!

with
DOROTHY
SEBASTIAN



spite marriage

AT THE QUEEN'S FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
At 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

SPECIAL PRESENTATION

OF THE FAMOUS FRENCH WAR FILM

THE
BATTLES
OF
VERDUN

AT THE WORLD FINAL SHOWINGS TO-DAY
at 2.30, 5.10, 7.15 & 9.20.

A COMEDY-DRAMA that mirrors the fads, fancies
and foibles of up-to-date femininity!

THE
BEAUTY SHOPPERS

with

MAE BUSCH, WARD CRANE

AT THE STAR TO-DAY & TO-MORROW
At 5.30 & 9.20.

UNKNOWN WOMAN WARNED.
JUDGE AND ACTOR TWICE DIVORCED.

"I see that this is the second time that this man has had a decree against him," said Mr. Justice Hill in the Divorce Court when he granted a decree nisi, with costs, to Mrs. Yvette Julietta Lloyd, an actress, of Wymering-mansions, Maida Vale, because of the misconduct of her husband, Mr. Frederick William Lloyd, an actor, with a woman unknown.

Mr. Justice Hill complained of the difficulty he experienced in hearing Mrs. Lloyd's evidence.

"Keep your voice up, and try to get it over the footlights," he told her. "Imagine that I am your audience."

He asked whether an attempt had been made to find the identity of the woman in the case.

"It is to be hoped that if this woman should have thought of marrying him," added Mr. Justice Hill, "she will take warning, and will not do it."

WOMEN IN THE MINISTRY.
BACKWARDNESS OF THE CHURCH.

Miss Maude Roydon, speaking at a meeting held at Central Hall, Westminster, to launch the new society for the ordination and full ministry of women, recently, said she thought the Church was a little behindhand. She would have liked it to have been the first instead of the last to realise the equality of the sexes.

The Rev. J. B. Birn, of the Markham Square Congregational Church, Chelsea, said the exclusion of women from the ministry was neither reasonable nor Christian.

Cannon Raven said that if they were to receive women, the health of the Church would be improved, and that the women were advocating must come, and come soon.

MAN'S THREE "WIVES."
BIGAMY DISCOVERED AFTER HIS DEATH.

Extraordinary disclosures of a man's three "marriages" were made in the Probate Division, in an action brought by Mrs. Annie Elizabeth Stonebridge, of Ellington-road Ramsgate.

She claimed to be the widow of Mr. Frederick William Stonebridge, a retired greengrocer, who died intestate last May. The value of the estate was stated to be £1,400. Her claim to be entitled to this sum was contested by three children of Mr. Stonebridge's first marriage.

They denied that Mrs. Stonebridge was the lawful widow, as they contended that their father's original wife, Alice Jane Markwell, whom he married in 1880, was alive when the "marriage" with Mrs. Stonebridge took place in August 1916.

Mr. Terence O'Connor, K.C., for the defence, said that there was no doubt that Mr. Stonebridge committed bigamy twice.

Mr. Justice Hill: And there is apparently no doubt that he and the plaintiff in this action lived together for twelve years as man and wife. Apparently these children want to aggravate the wrong done to this woman by denying her right to the money of the man with whom she lived as a wife for twelve years. She is an entirely innocent party, and now these children want to deny her the position of widow.

It was announced after consultation that the case would be settled by Mrs. Stonebridge receiving £150 for herself and agreed costs of £125. The judge approved.

Elderly woman at Willenden, I am obliged to keep a maid, so, naturally, there is constant trouble at home.

SUMMER UNDERWEAR

VESTS
UNIONS
DRAWERS
PANTSGAUZE
AERTEX
B.V.D.
ART. SILK.

No detail of a man's wardrobe more handsomely repays wise choosing than does his underwear, yet, as all underwear looks more or less alike, men are compelled to take it upon trust.

THE UNDERWEAR WE
OFFER IS FULLY
GUARANTEED

Mackintosh
MEN'S WEAR SPECIALISTS

ALEXANDRA BUILDING. DES VOEUX ROAD

"King George IV"
OLD SCOTCH
WHISKY

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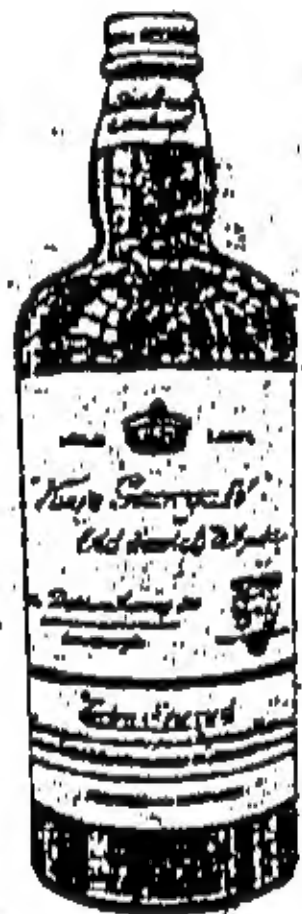


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1A, CHATER ROAD.

THE GREAT SHARE CRASH OF 1925.

SETTLEMENTS STILL UNSETTLED.

HOW AND WHY THE BIG BOOM COLLAPSED.

[SPECIAL TO THE "DAILY PRESS."]

To-day is the fourth anniversary of the calamitous June Settlement of 1925, when the biggest financial typhoon that ever visited the Colony, swept through Hong Kong with the full force of its devastating power. Hundreds were stricken down; scores of others were badly crippled, and few escaped unscathed. The ravages of that tempest are still evident to-day.

The Colony has never even approached that state of prosperity which it enjoyed prior to the 1925 crash. Cash was plentiful, and banks and financiers were generous in the matter of credit. Money was being made and lost in a very short space of time, and there were opportunities galore to fritter away huge sums or to retrieve lost fortunes. Credit was ample everywhere, for big and small enterprises, and everywhere it was evident that the period of prosperity had caused the public to be less vigilant in their trust than they should have been.

Then came the crash, and none paid more dearly or were more severely punished than the share-brokers. For them, June 1925 will long remain an unhappy memory. That unlucky month spelt absolute ruin to some of them, while to others it meant the loss of almost a lifetime's effort. Share values came down with a precipitous rush during the months that followed, and have never regained their old quotations—nor are they likely to for a long time to come. The various factors which accounted for the crash are detailed below.

The General Strike.

Just a few days before the June Settlement came the General Strike, an experience never to be forgotten by those who went through it. Chinese workmen of all classes—skilled men and manual labourers, amahs and houseboys—all walked out. They went in a mass to Canton, thousands leaving by the day and night steamers and by the trains. They took with them what money they had, many drawing out their savings in the native banks to get funds to make the journey. To meet this run, the native banks went for funds to their bankers, the foreign-style Chinese banks of the Colony.

Days of "Easy Money."

During the months preceding June, sharebrokers had been doing a roaring business, buying and selling forward in large amounts, it being quite a commonplace occurrence to put through one or two lakhs of business in one working day. This activity in speculation was mainly due to the fact that almost anyone was able to obtain credit from brokers for large amounts. Many of these speculators vanished if the settlement went against them, but that was a matter of little moment at that time. It was quite sufficient for the brokers that a "buyer" or a "seller" could be found. The general impression was that there was easy money to be picked up, and many men gave up remunerative positions to become share-brokers or "runners" and "jobbers," these being the dignified names for "touts." The net result of all this was that settlement days grew heavier and heavier as the months went by, and the fateful June Settlement was already so heavy—prior to the General Strike—that even had not the Colony been visited by this catastrophe, it is doubtful whether the settlement would have been carried through without a hitch!

Banks Stop Payment.

However, as things happened, due to the "run" on the banks already described and to the state of panic which the Colony was in at the outset of the strike, the Chinese banks—or a good number of them—stopped payment two days before settlement day, in hopes of checking the effects of the strike. This decision of the bankers was a disastrous blow to the brokers. Many of their clients had accounts with these Chinese banks, and a good number of others had arranged to deposit shares against certain margins. Still others had heavy obliga-

tions to meet and needed loans against securities, while others who had shares deposited in these banks wanted them released for the June Settlement. All these people found themselves in a serious dilemma owing to the ready facilities hitherto available for gambling and speculation—and in a few cases for investment—being suddenly withdrawn. The Colony was in a state of emergency and suddenly "sobered up," and although there was a settlement of some fifty million dollars due to be cleared between the brokers and their clients, no further facilities were granted.

Settlement Day Postponed.

Meanwhile, the brokers had drawn up the accounts for June Settlement, and all was ready and waiting. The sudden move by the banks caught them "below the belt," as it were, and for the moment there appeared to be no way of carrying through the June Settlement. A short postponement was arranged, but nobody saw in that postponement the beginning of the crash which was coming, and whose effects are still felt. For one thing, a number of Chinese—pure speculators—who had large outstandings to meet took the opportunity to leave the Colony, with the result that in many cases further re-adjustments of June Settlement accounts were found necessary. But the gambling and speculative spirit had so firmly seized upon the share market that between June 23 and the date fixed for the postponed settlement, a matter of only a few days, quite a number of new transactions were put through.

Another Postponement.

As was to be expected, the position was no better when the postponed date came round, and it was found necessary to arrange yet a further postponement. Meantime another menace arose. The absence of cash business and curtailment of activities of the share market had led to a fall in prices. At first the fall was gradual, but later it took a very sharp turn, and it was soon realised that the value of practically all local stocks would be very different at the end of the month. Settlement had been postponed for a month, but owing to the rapid slump, some system had to be devised to mitigate the hardship falling on those who had large parcels of shares to take up. A "flat rate" on all shares was suggested, and the Hong Kong Stock Exchange and Hong Kong Share-brokers Association drew up what they thought were just and equitable rates for Hong Kong shares. Legislation enforcing adoption of these "flat rates" was sought, and a Bill to that effect actually passed its first reading.

"Flat Rate" Settlement.

Settlement accounts were once again altered in order that, so far as was practical, no shares were to change hands, but settlement made in dollars. This system also had its drawbacks, since many people had to deliver shares for June Settlement which had been lodged with them as securities, and against which they had probably advanced the full market value. There were quite a number of shares carried in this manner, and those concerned naturally would not hear of "flat rates," since their transactions were purely loans. A large number of people had their shares carried up to the June Settlement which also had bought and sold shares, so that the position of this class was that, in regard to purchases and sales, the "flat rate" was applicable, but when shares were carried such special rates were not applicable. The "flat rate" system, which at one time looked quite just and equitable, began to bristle with difficulties, and the next thing the public learned was, first, that the Government had been approached with a view to cancellation of the legislation relating to the "flat rate" scheme, and second, that it had been cancelled!

Speculators Disappear.

This change of front intensified the muddle, for it was understood that "flat rates" were to be ap-

plied wherever possible, but now there was no legislation to enforce it. When eventually settlement day arrived, people weighed up the position, and those who found the "flat rates" in their favour were all for that system of settlement, whilst others who had shares to get rid of at pre-strike prices protested at "flat rates." The consequent confusion can be imagined, and let the reader not forget that some of the one-time active speculators in the market were now nowhere to be found, and further, among those who were clamouring for settlement were people who had advanced full market value on shares prior to June and wanted their money back. In most instances these shares had been sold to, and were to be paid for by, persons who, because of the depreciation in share values, did not want them any longer but were willing to abide by the "flat rates."

Big Balance Outstanding.

As a matter of fact, the June Settlement of 1925, which was postponed to July, was never effectively settled, and huge sums of money were left outstanding, whilst many found themselves left with a parcel of shares rapidly falling in value and which were in a sense "not negotiable" because of the complete absence of buyers. To add to the general confusion, the July Settlement followed a few days later, and although this was not so heavy as the June Settlement, it put the finishing touches on the muddle and dissatisfaction already existing. The August settlement was comparatively small, but added still further to the confusion, due to the absence of "flat rates," so that shares for this settlement were negotiated at pre-June rates, which had by this time fallen almost 50 per cent. Enormous amounts were added to outstanding accounts of the unfinished June Settlement. There was only one actual case of bankruptcy, but a number of those who were badly involved refused to throw up the sponge, nursing a faint hope that the market would one day revive, and they would be able to liquidate all accounts in due course.

Four Years of Depression.

It is now four years since this disastrous June Settlement, but the market is still crippled, and business is confined entirely to cash items. During the long interval brokers have worked hard to restore confidence amongst all classes of people, particularly amongst the Chinese, but their efforts have not met with much success. Towards the end of last year the market appeared to be shaking off some of its lethargy, but the announcement of the proposed Stamp Ordinance had a very depressing effect on the market. Those who had begun to come out of their hiding-places to dabble once more in the local Bazaar quickly disappeared again. Since then the market has been absolutely "dead," business during the last month or two touching new low records. Some brokers have sought new fields of activity in Shanghai and elsewhere, where the markets, which also suffered as a result of the 1925 upheaval, never dropped so low as in Hong Kong, and where conditions are now almost normal.

A Suggested Solution.

What is the solution of this unhappy state of affairs? Many ideas have been put forward, but few will stand close scrutiny. There is one, however, which deserves further consideration and which, if adopted, may perhaps solve the problem. It has been suggested that all outstanding accounts and promissory notes amongst brokers and their clients be brought together in a clearing-house where a general set-off be arranged, this to be followed by cancellation of all outstanding accounts on payment of 10 per cent. The scheme appears to be worth serious consideration by those concerned, as it brings 10 per cent. to the pockets of creditors, whereas nothing is likely to come of them if the present deadlock continues much longer.



The Best Dance Tunes Ever!!

That's what you'll say when you've listened to a few of these new Victor dance records for June. They're all got "it" . . . just the kind of "it" you like. Some are fast and peppy! Some are slow and rhythmic! Some are just plain low-down mean! Whatever type of dance music you like you'll be able to find it on these snappy new Victor records. And be sure you notice the orchestra! . . . They're all the very best in the game . . . The ones you read about! Play some of these records and you'll be convinced that they know their stuff. We would be glad to play for you whatever of these selections especially attract you. Come in and let us do this!

With a Song in My Heart—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain
Yours Sincerely—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain

Leo Reisman and His Orchestra

No. 21923, 10-inch

Walking with Susie—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain
That's You, Baby—Fox Trot (from "Fox Movie-tunes")

Follies of 1929) With Vocal Refrain

George Olsen and His Music

No. 21927, 10-inch

The Wedding of the Painted Doll—Fox Trot (from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Broadway Melody")

I'm Ka-rarey for You—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

George Olsen and His Music

No. 21927, 10-inch

Breakaway—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

Big City Blues—Fox Trot (from "Fox Movie-tunes")

Follies of 1929) With Vocal Refrain

George Olsen and His Music

No. 21961, 10-inch

Underneath the Russian Moon—Waltz Vocal Refrain

The One That I Love—Love Ballad—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain

Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees

No. 21963, 10-inch

I Kiss Your Hand, Madame—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain

Josephine—Fox Trot (from Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "Tide of Empire")

Leo Reisman and His Orchestra

No. 21923, 10-inch

Bye and Bye Sweetheart—Waltz With Vocal Refrain

My Time is Your Time—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

Rudy Vallee and His Connecticut Yankees

No. 21924, 10-inch

Pagan Love Song—Waltz (from the Metro-Goldwyn-Mayer picture, "The Pagan")

With Vocal Refrain

The Troubadours

No. 21931, 10-inch

The One Girl—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

Nat Shilkret and His Victor Orchestra

No. 21931, 10-inch

I Got the Blues When It Rains—Fox Trot Vocal Refrain

The Things That Were Made for Love—Fox Trot

Nat Shilkret and His Victor Orchestra

No. 21943, 10-inch

Mean to Me—Fox Trot With Vocal Refrain

That's What I Call Heaven—Fox Trot

With Vocal Refrain

Leo Reisman and His Orchestra

No. 21921, 10-inch

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MODERN CHINA.

THE LEAGUE AND THE KUOMINTANG.
FOREIGN CONCESSIONS.

[United Press.]

Geneva.—The world at large has as much to gain by the modernising of China as has China itself.

This is the declaration in a statement to the United Press of Mr. J. A. Avenol, Under Secretary of the League of Nations, who has just returned from a visit of courtesy to China, undertaken for the purpose of establishing direct contact between the League of Nations and the Nationalist Government of Nanking.

"I believe I met," continued Mr. Avenol, "all of the leading men at the head of the new Government, and I can say that without exception all of them are remarkable men, of great intelligence and nearly all of modern European education."

"Influence of Culture." Under the leadership of such men who are already acquainted with European culture, development and education the modernising of China and the opening of this vast and remarkable country to western influence and possibly becomes a task of tremendous importance for the entire world, and I am convinced that the League of Nations will offer the best intermediary for the contact necessary.

"No one can visit the new China that has just reawakened without being struck by the veritable workshop that exists everywhere that all outstanding accounts and promissory notes amongst brokers and their clients be brought together in a clearing-house where a general set-off be arranged, this to be followed by cancellation of all outstanding accounts on payment of 10 per cent. The scheme appears to be worth serious consideration by those concerned, as it brings 10 per cent. to the pockets of creditors, whereas nothing is likely to come of them if the present deadlock continues much longer."

"It can be said that the new Nationalist Government at Nanking as it exists to-day is recognized by all China as its National Government in regard to all that affects China from without. Even those provinces that are still at war with the Nanking Government recognise it as the representative government for the settlement of the two great aspirations that are at the basis of the reawakened, Chinese national consciousness, namely the restoration of China's territorial integrity and the abolition of the regime of unequal treaties which all China feels is a sort of slavery that has been imposed on her by the foreigners."

Power of Nanking. "In the same way I had the distinct impression that the authority of the new Nanking Government is becoming every day more strongly and strongly entrenched. For the moment, one of its greatest handicaps is the lack of finances, due largely to the control of various provinces by the war lords."

But as regards the latter, my observation was that their day is passing, that they are on the decline, and that little by little as the vast provinces where they exercise a sort of pro-consul rule, come under the control of the Central Nanking Government, with the possibility of imposing taxes, the latter will be able to begin the great constructive work necessary for the re-organisation and up-building China.

"For the time being the great problem for the foreigners in China is how the make the concessions which are demanded of them while at the same time securing in return the necessary guarantees of security and justice. It is a difficult problem for it is probable the modernising of China will take place in an almost precipitous manner and there will naturally be a period of crisis for the new readjustment of foreign interests in China."

"But with tact and patience the period can be passed and the modernising of China will be a benefit both to her and the world at large."

RAIN AT LAST!

THE WEATHER BREAKING UP!

ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S GUARDED OPTIMISM.

"Rain is the proper solution of our water shortage," said the H.E. the Governor several weeks ago. Just half an inch fell up to yesterday evening before the heavy rain started.

The Royal Observatory forecast is, "cloudy, occasional rain—perhaps a modest estimate."

In answer to our representative Observatory officials were most reluctant to commit themselves further than the official notification. "We grope our way from day to day, but there isn't sufficient data to do more. We get reports from about forty stations from Japan to the Caroline Islands, an immense area, and also a certain amount of help from ships. But what we need is reliable information from the interior of China. Getting nothing from there is the handicap."

"Can you say if the weather is what we would call at Home 'Breaking up'?" asked our representative.

"Yes, I should say it is. We ought to get rain. It's overdue and this is the time for it, now and in July. That's an opinion. We can't state it as a fact."

"You have no idea why the clouds are passing over us as they did during the week-end?"

"Not the slightest."

Mr. Jeffries then added:—

"Forty-five years ago meteorology was described as 'not one of the exact sciences' and that's very much where it remains out here to this day. At Home with all the information they get it's a different matter."

Heavy Rain.

It started raining heavily at 3.30 p.m. and the prospect of a fair quota towards the thirty inches necessary to solve our difficulties seemed a reasonable prospect. The temperature had fallen and we went to press with every hope of a "thoroughly dirty night" for once entirely welcome.

Chinese Ship Owner Helps.

The special supplies organised by the Government are making good progress. Work has started on the Button Scheme at Shamshui and the supply from that source is expected to be about 200 tons a day.

Mr. Woo Hay Tong, the owner of the Charles Hardouin and Paul Beau, has arranged for these two boats to bring from Wamgwong a daily supply of 200 tons starting from to-morrow (Wednesday) free of freight charges. This supply will be pumped straight into the tank near the Po Tak Wharf.

From Other Ports.

Vessels here yesterday were:—

S.S. Achilles, from Singapore, 200 tons.

Gleniffer, from Shanghai, 200 tons.

Chak Sang, from Shanghai, 380 tons.

Sinking, returning from Canton, unloaded the balance of her water cargo.

Government chartered tanker, Fu Kwang, from Shanghai, 500 tons.

Autolychus, 200 tons.

Two More Tanks.

The two reinforced concrete tanks near Bowling Canal were completed yesterday and another is very nearly finished.

Appeal to Peak Residents.

The Peak Residents' Association has issued a circular, which has been distributed to all householders on the higher levels, pointing out the hours of supply now in force, and stating that the present restrictions were introduced in lieu of cutting off the flush system supplies.

The circular impresses upon all householders the necessity of flushing W.C.s with bath water (pouring the water where possible into the flushing cisterns), and says it is also desirable that the smallest quantity of water be used for bathing purposes.

A circular is enclosed, in Chinese, impressing upon servants the necessity of not wasting water.

For Others to See Our Plight.

Mr. George T. Krainukov, representing the Paramount "News Reel" Corporation of New York has arrived from Shanghai and is taking movie pictures of spots in the City showing the none-too-happy Chinese waiting beside their buckets at the end of a long queue to a street fountain, and many other sad sights for the world to see. Mr. Krainukov has also taken views of our reservoirs and of the water tanks improvised on the Praya.

AN INTERRUPTED ROMANCE.

MAN AND OLD WOMAN SENTENCED.

COUNTRY MISS WHO "WANTED A HUSBAND."

How a Chinese girl was lured out of her house and detained in a cubicle in a house of Kwong On Terrace was related at Central Magistracy yesterday when Mr. E. W. Hamilton heard charges against an old woman and a young man of abduction and harbouring.

The girl had arrived from the country recently. She lived with her aunt in Graham Street and was frequently out in the street carrying water. The woman defendant is alleged to have induced her to leave her aunt by offering her employment. After several interviews, the girl succumbed to temptation and allowed the seamstress to take her away.

The girl was taken along a number of streets until they met the second defendant, the young man. He represented himself to be the son of the old woman and led the girl away, ostensibly to her "job," but in reality to the cubicle in Kwong On Terrace.

Here the girl was locked up, but two hours later her uncle appeared and released her. When the girl was first missed, one of the members of the household remembered seeing her in the company of the seamstress, whose address was known to them. The seamstress was taken to the Police Station, when she took the Police to an address in Hollywood Road where they found the male defendant. The party then went to the cubicle where the girl was being detained.

Job or Husband?

The old woman in her defence stated that the girl had often told her that she wanted either a job or husband, and, knowing that the second defendant wanted to get married, she brought the parties together and "washed her hands of the affair." She admitted that she had made no inquiries from the girl's guardians.

The second defendant corroborated this story up to a point. He said that it was true he was looking for a wife, but the seamstress had told him that the girl who was anxious to get married was a young widow whose husband had died from the effects of opium smoking. The seamstress was to get \$10 fees as intermediary. He took the girl to the cubicle and they represented themselves to the principal tenants as man and wife. There was to be no ceremony. The defendant further added that he had not made inquiries from the girl's relatives because he did not know them.

His Worship sentenced the old woman to six months' hard labour adding that on her own evidence it was clear that she had made no inquiries from the girl's guardians. The young man was sentenced to two months' hard labour. His Worship, in passing sentence said: "I have a little doubt about this defendant. I don't think he is as much to blame as the first defendant."

INSTONE BANKING CORPORATION.

OFFICIAL RECEIVER TO CARRY ON.

The affairs of the Instone Banking Corporation were before the Official Receiver at his office yesterday when the first meeting of contributors in the matter of the winding up was held.

It will be remembered that an order for compulsory liquidation was made on June 10, at the application of one of the creditors, Mrs. Jen See Chin. Mr. Instone, the Manager of the Bank, opposed the application on the ground that under a voluntary liquidation scheme they could pay off all creditors. Certain interests were willing to meet all claims and then re-open the bank. He said that while Mrs. Jen was a creditor for \$35,000 her husband's estate was liable for over \$200,000. The Bank had no liquid assets and the Official Receiver would have no funds with which to proceed against debtors, whose liabilities to the Bank totalled \$500,000.

The order for a compulsory liquidation was made by the Court, the Chief Justice holding that certain matters needed investigations.

Yesterday Mr. T. G. Bennett moved that the Official Receiver carry on.

Mr. Brewer moved an amendment that the Official Receiver investigate the agreement under which creditors were to be paid and the bank re-opened.

The Official Receiver ruled Mr. Brewer's amendment ultra vires and the original motion was carried.

DANGEROUS 'BUS DRIVER.

CRASH INTO RICKSHAS.

FINED \$50 FOR NATHAN ROAD MISHAP.

A driver of the China Motor bus No. 604 was severely censured and fined \$50 or a month's imprisonment by Mr. T. S. Whyte-Smith at the Kowloon Magistracy yesterday. Defendant was charged with negligent driving following an accident in Nathan Road on June 3, when he knocked over a ricksha carrying a European lady, who as a result of the mishap was unconscious for two and a half hours. Defendant pleaded not guilty.

Q.M.S. George Eustace, of the Somerset Light Infantry, told the Magistrate that at about 2.15 p.m. on the day in question he and his wife, the lady involved in accident, accompanied by their four children were going to the Star Ferry in rickshas. Just before Granville Road they were passed by a motor bus driven by defendant. It suddenly swerved towards the payment and while pulling up hit the mudguard of the ricksha carrying his wife and turned it over. Mrs. Eustace was rendered unconscious by the fall and was taken to Cafe Pavillon, a doctor being sent for.

Defendant interposed that the rickshas were running abreast and that they paid no heed to his horn signal, remaining abreast.

Serjt. W. E. Meadows, who was a passenger in the motor-bus, told his Worship that he was sitting in the second front seat on the near side. The bus had just passed Kimberley Road and was approaching Granville Road when several rickshas were passed. Witness said that he could not swear to the fact but it seemed that before the accident one of the rickshas was abreast of the other.

Referring to the accident, witness said that it all happened in a flash. The shaft of one ricksha was knocked across the shaft of another, pushing the other over. The rickshas were then nearly abreast of each other. Witness remarked that he thought the rickshas were running rather too far out on the road.

Mrs. Dorothy Eustace then gave evidence and said that it was the ricksha carrying her two sons which knocked her ricksha, causing it to fall over.

Disregard for Others.

Defendant said that he could do nothing in the circumstances. His bus had almost passed the rickshas when the conductor gave him the signal to pull up. He did the only thing possible and sounded his horn. He could not give any hand signal because he was on the opposite side of the rickshas. Witness handed his Worship a summons of failing to keep close to the side of the road when stopping and for he which he was fined \$5. He complained that he was being summoned for keeping too far out.

The Magistrate told defendant that he had got to avoid running into rickshas when pulling up at stopping places. What he should have done was to go slower knowing that the rickshas were behind him. Defendant might have killed somebody and been charged with manslaughter. His Worship held that defendant had been driving very recklessly, disregarding the safety of other users of the road.

Defendant was convicted and a fine of \$50 or one month's imprisonment was imposed. He remarked as he left the Court that his pay was only \$30 a month!

THIRTY YEARS BEHIND THE TIMES.

LOCAL FIRMS WHO WERE VICTIMISED.

The case in which three men were charged with obtaining goods by false pretences was concluded at Central Magistracy yesterday when Mr. E. W. Hamilton, discharged two men and sentenced the third to six months' hard labour.

It was shown that the three men were among a number who set themselves up as the Man Wo Cheong firm, and by producing chops and other requisites represented themselves to be an old established business. They obtained big consignments of goods from various traders and suddenly absconded.

From reports made to the police it was ascertained that the men had gone to Macao and steps were immediately taken which led to their appearance before Mr. Hamilton.

At the close of the case, his Worship said that there was not sufficient evidence to convict two of the three men. The other man was sentenced to terms totalling six months' hard labour. His Worship observed to Mr. F. X. d'Alameda, jr., who was representing one of the victimised firms that his clients were simply asking for trouble. "Thirty years ago business might be run on those lines," added his Worship.

ROUND THE COURTS.

MISSIONARY LOSES HIS WALLET.

THIEF'S CROP OF EXCUSES.

"When one excuse failed, another was readily offered by a Chinese who appeared before Mr. E. W. Hamilton at Central Magistracy charged with the theft of a wallet from the pocket of Dr. Stewart Seton, of the Basel Mission."

According to the prosecution, Dr. Seton went to the Hong Kong and Shanghai Bank on Saturday, and was on the way to the Post Office. Outside the building he missed his wallet from his outer pocket, but he was fortunate enough to seize the accused who was then slinking away from him. An Indian constable who searched the accused found the wallet under his hat.

Accused said that Dr. Seton had dropped the wallet in a pool of water. He picked it up and was about to return it when he was seized by the complainant. To explain how it got under his hat, accused went back on his former excuse by stating that he put it there as it was raining at the time.

His Worship passed sentence of six weeks' hard labour, and advised Dr. Seton in future to carry his wallet in an inside pocket.

ANOTHER "HONEST" YOUTH.

A small boy who was charged with unlawful possession of a jacket told the Magistrate that a woman dropped a parcel containing the jacket, and he was chasing her to return it when a district watchman stopped him.

The district watchman said that the accused did not say anything about a woman, merely saying that he had picked the jacket up in the street.

Accused, who has had three previous convictions, was ordered twelve strokes with the rattan, and warned that he would be sent to prison next time.

\$5,000 FINE.

A Chinese admitted unlawful possession of 43 tads of prepared non-Government opium, thereby securing the acquittal of a woman who was also involved in the case.

Revenue Officer Grammit said that he found the drug concealed in the rafters of the roof, adding that in the course of his search he also came across three bamboo stools with false seats.

The Magistrate fined the accused \$5,000 or twelve months' hard labour.

CAN'T BUTT IN!

"You can't go butting in front of people who have been waiting there for hours and hours," remarked Mr. E. W. Hamilton to a Central Market coolie who was charged with obstructing an Indian constable keeping order at a street fountain. Accused was discharged with a caution.

THE PRICE OF ASSAULT.

A Chinese who admitted he was drunk while he had an altercation with another man had to pay dearly for his lapse.

It was stated that the complainant had had to have three stitches costing \$10, and he had also to pay \$5 for the ambulance, besides hospital fees.

The Magistrate told the accused that he would not impose a fine this time, but he would have to pay the complainant \$15 compensation.

SHAMSHUIPO LAND.

TWO CROWN LOTS SOLD BY AUCTION.

New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1246, in Cheung Sha Wan Road, Shamshui, was sold by public auction at the Land Office yesterday. The land has an area of about 1,048 square feet, and an annual Crown rent of \$8. There were three bids above the upset price of \$1,572. Mr. Chan Hon Tat, of 104, Leichikok Road, became the owner of the lot at \$1,760.

Mr. Wong Yiu Tung, of 45, Bonham Strand East, bought New Kowloon Island Lot No. 1247 at the upset price of \$1,522. This lot is in Tin Liu Street, Shamshui, the area being about 2,615 square feet, and annual rent \$24.

CORRESPONDENCE.

A PLEA FOR CLEANLINESS.

[TO THE EDITOR OF THE "HONG KONG DAILY PRESS."]

SIR.—Will the Police Department and the Sanitary Department be so good as to order a regular inspection of the lanes leading from Moon Street, Star Street, and Wing Lok Lane into Queen's Road East, and remove all the filthy and insanitary obstructions?

The smoke and smells from 6 a.m. to midnight are horrible, and one cannot pass through without getting one's clothes soiled.—Yours, etc.,

PEDESTRIAN.

Hong Kong, June 23.

[The places in question are situated near St. Francis Hospital, and are in such a secluded spot that a stranger would have difficulty in finding them—save for the smells. The district is very badly overcrowded and a representative of the Daily Press, who went to investigate the situation did not have the courage to stay to verify his first impressions. No doubt the authorities will see that some, at least, of the objectionable features of the landscape are removed.—Ed.]

THE SAVOY HOTEL.

BAR TO RE-OPEN JULY 1.

Messrs. A. P. Leung Hing Kee, owners of the Savoy Hotel, informed our representative yesterday morning that the ground floor, including lounge and bar of the Savoy Hotel would be opened to the public on July 1.

The work of renovating the rest of the hotel is making good progress and the premises will be opened as completed. The dining room is on the first floor and will be used as a restaurant some time next month. Repairs to the living accommodation will take rather longer.

Most of the scaffolding round the outside of the fabric was removed yesterday and the windows and doors were re-opened for the first time. The face of the building has been carefully cleaned and repainted the familiar yellow of the establishment.

It will be remembered that the roof and top floor of the Savoy Hotel were burnt out in the disastrous fire which gutted the adjoining King Edward Hotel and caused a death toll of ten persons.

None of the Savoy staff or residents were injured but the whole place was flooded out with water and extensively damaged.

SHANGHAI POLICE MURDER.

SENTENCES ON GUILTY GANG.

Shanghai.—Sentence was passed by Judge Chau and the Senior Consul's Deputy, Mr. H. E. Stevens, at the Provisional Court last week on the five accused who were implicated in the murder on February 4 of Probationary Sergeant C. W. Hales, who was shot when attempting to intervene in a fight that took place outside Sun Sun ball-room.

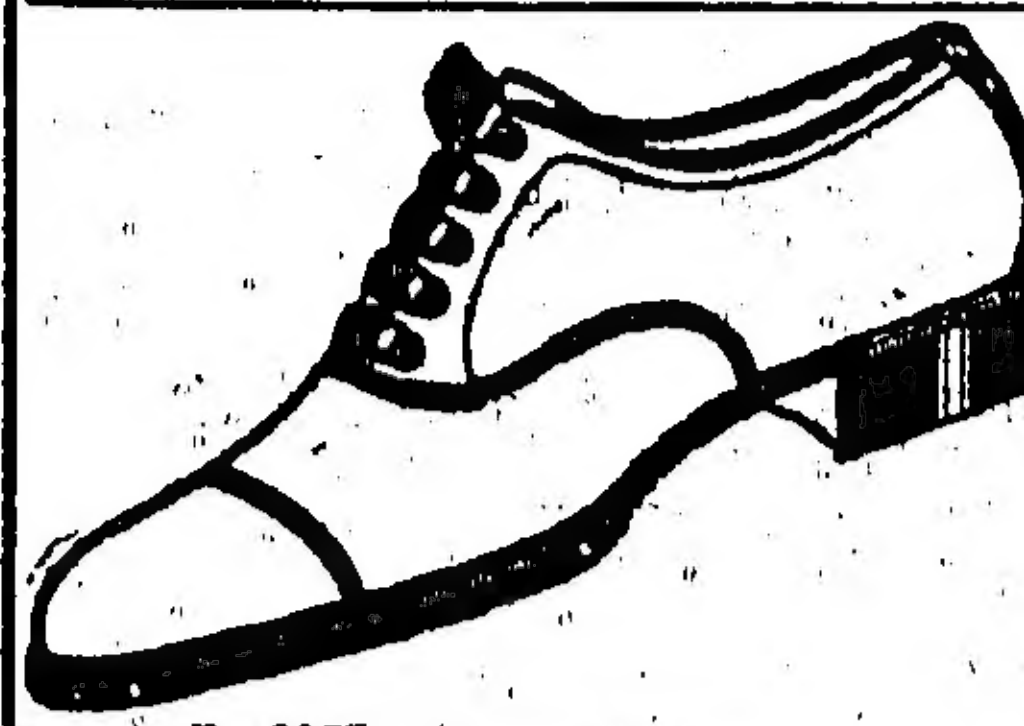
The leader of the gang was sentenced to life imprisonment and the four accused to five years each in gaol. The case was prosecuted by Court Inspector Mason.

The deceased police officer was walking on Nanking Road when he heard shots coming from the ball-room entrance. He saw a crowd of loafers at the door struggling among themselves and he hastened to place them under arrest when he was struck in the forehead by a bullet and died almost instantly. He had not time to draw his pistol and it was the opinion of the police that he was shot by a wild bullet fired in the general mêlée.

The case of a cook at the Sinza police station who was arrested for having carried a note from the gang leader to his wife was dismissed by the court and the police filed notice of appeal. He admitted having received two dollars for the same purpose, and that the note was a request that the wife should come to visit her husband in his cell.

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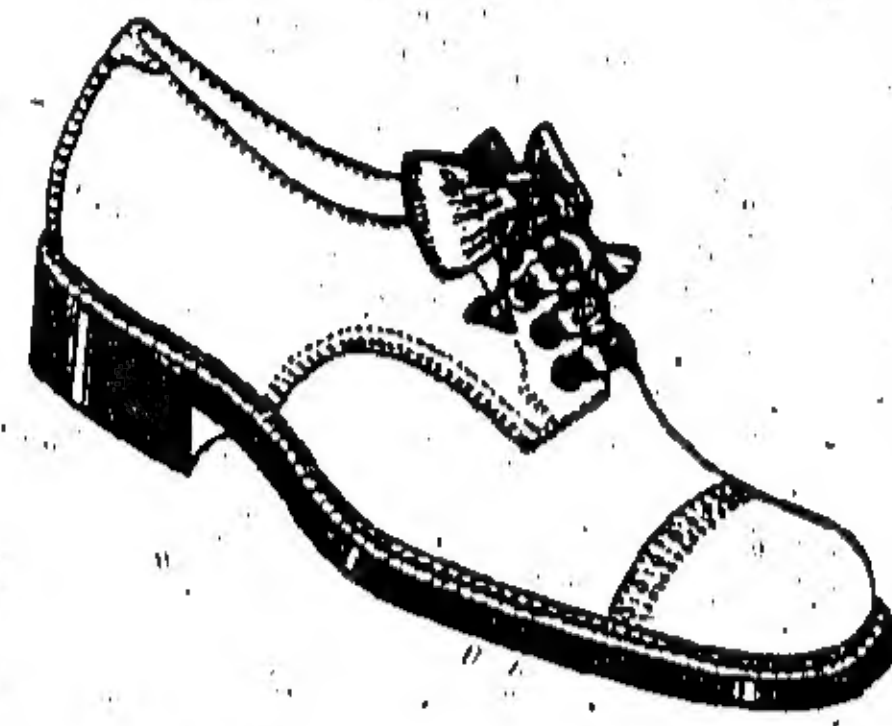
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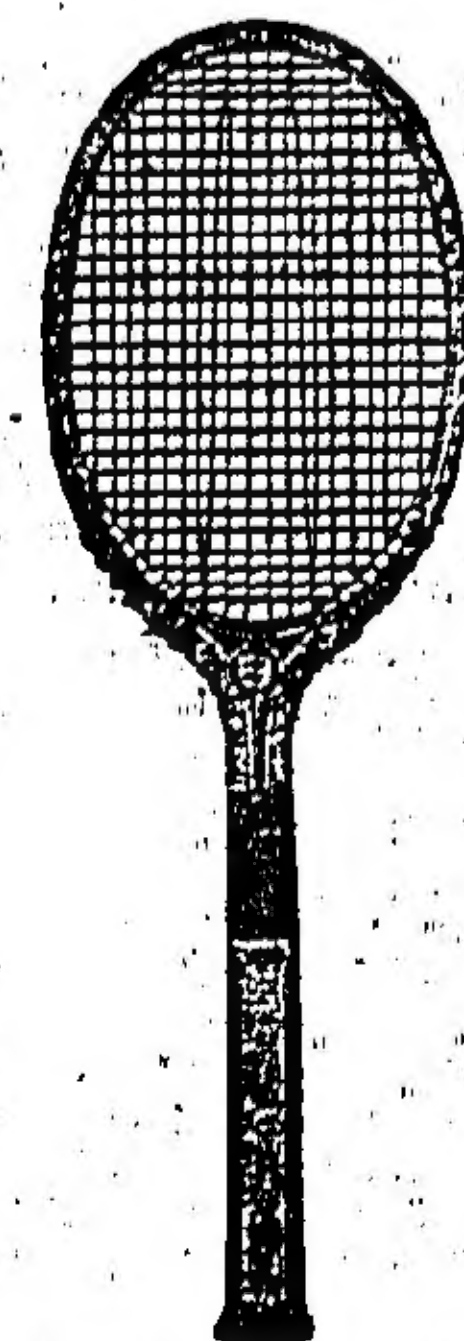


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IN THE SUPREME COURT OF HONG KONG.

IN THE MATTER OF THE ESTATE OF WILLIAM KEEGAN, LATE OF VICTORIA IN THE COLONY OF HONG KONG, CIVIL SERVANT, DECEASED.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Court has, by virtue of Section 38 of the Probate Ordinance 1897 (No. 2 of 1897), made an Order Limiting the Time for sending in Claims to or against the above Estate to the 25th DAY OF JULY, 1929.

Creditors and Claimants are hereby required to send their Claims to the Undersigned by the above Date.

Dated this 24th day of June, 1929.
C. D. MELBOURNE
Official Administrator.

OFFICIAL NOTICE.

PROPOSAL TO CHANGE A SHIP'S NAME.

WE, DODWELL & CO. LTD. of Hong Kong, HEREBY GIVE NOTICE that in consequence of the Owners being desirous of doing so, we have applied to the Board of Trade, under Section 47 of the Merchant Shipping Act, 1894, in respect of the Ship "CERONOS" of Hong Kong, Official Number 139455 of Gross Tonnage 4,384 Tons, Register Tonnage 2,612 Tons, heretofore owned by THE AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD., Sydney, for the Permission to Change Her Name to "CABARITA" and to have her registered in the New Name at the Port of HONG KONG as owned by THE AUSTRAL-CHINA NAVIGATION CO. LTD.

Any Objections to the Proposed Change of Name must be sent to the REGISTRAR OF SHIPPING at Hong Kong, within SEVEN DAYS from the Appearance of this Advertisement.

Dated at Hong Kong this 20th day of June, 1929.
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WEATHER REPORT.

Yesterday's weather report, forecast and remarks, issued by the Royal Observatory at 5.10 p.m., stated:—

An anticyclone is situated to the north-east of Japan. A depression covers S.W. China. A depression or typhoon appears to be forming to the south of Guam.

Local Forecast:—S. or variable winds, moderate, cloudy, occasional rain.

Editorial and Business Offices: 11, Ice House Street. Tel. Central 12.
Night Editor (Wanchai Office): Tel. Central 4511.
London Office: 21, Bride Lane, Fleet Street, E.C. 4.

The Daily Press.

Hong Kong, June 25, 1929.

DOUBTS ABOUT DEBTS.

THERE are indications that the always alert French political writers are filling up their fountain-pens in readiness for a vigorous onslaught upon the MacDonald Ministry. A few weeks ago the right hon. gentleman who is now Chancellor of the Exchequer made some references in Parliament to the subject of Allied debts which gave the Paris papers ample opportunity for indulging in that painful tone of comment which is so characteristic of them on such occasions. Now it is RAMSAY MACDONALD himself who has stirred up a hornet's nest by writing an article in which reference is made to the rights of minorities in—among other places—Alsace. French sentiment is perhaps particularly sensitive just now about Alsace, owing to the result of the recent municipal elections, when the Home Rulers swept all before them. In Strasbourg the municipal council has for the first time been captured from the "national" parties. Out of thirty-two seats eleven have been won by Home Rule party candidates and eleven by Communists, who are Home Rulers of the industrial town proletariat. The Socialists, who are strongly opposed to Home Rule and the Home Rule movement, had their numbers reduced from twenty-four to seven. In Colmar, the seat of the so-called "autonomy conspiracy trial," every one of the thirty seats on the Municipal Council was captured by the Home Rulers. These results may be taken as the reply of Alsace to M. Poincaré's policy of repression toward the Home Rule movement. Mr. MacDonald's explanation that the offending article was written by him some months ago, and obviously was not intended for publication at the present moment—just as he takes office as Prime Minister—will not pacify the agitated Pressmen in Paris. He is accused of having "sounded the voice of German revenge," and he will not be readily forgiven such an offence.

As for Mr. SNOWDEN, the London correspondents of the French papers will be watching him very closely now that he has gone back to the Treasury. His recent denunciatory references to the Reparations problem have been very carefully filed and cross-indexed, and his first official utterance in Parliament on the subject will be awaited by the French Press with intense anxiety. It seems not to be realised within the Republic that France actually gets more than her due share of reparations. Moreover, in spite of devastated areas, France suffered far less material damage from the war than Great Britain. France today is one of the richest countries in the world, with practically none of her people unemployed, and has the wealthy provinces of Alsace-Lorraine with their prosperous industries by way of compensation for her material losses. The recent negotiations in Paris on Reparations were purely tentative and provisional. The decisions of the various delegates do not bind their Government; the experts who have been wrestling with this wretched problem merely report to their superiors what seems to be good.

It is for the respective Governments to confirm or reject—the proposed terms of settlement after studying the confidential reports submitted to them by the experts. The House of Commons will certainly have something to say on Sir JOSTAM STAMP's report, and among others expressing an opinion will be the Chancellor of the Exchequer. Some of those who read Mr. SNOWDEN's explanation of his position, reproduced in our columns a couple of days ago, may have been surprised at its restrained tone. There is nothing in his presentation of the case which is contrary to fact.

Great Britain, through Lord BALFOUR, suggested that all war debts should be mutually cancelled by the Allied Powers. The position then was that Britain owed the United States 1,000 millions, and the various European allied nations owed Britain 2,000 millions. Unfortunately, the Balfour gesture was not regarded with favour, and Britain made what is now regarded as an unnecessarily onerous settlement with the United States.

Had it been possible for Britain to drive a better bargain with the United States in the first place, the whole problem of war debts would have been much easier of solution. As it is, the thing is a tragic farce, but the experts and the Governments they represent solemnly pretend that the business in hand is really serious. Germany is expected to meet all Reparations in full in thirty-seven years; thereafter she will pay the Allies only sufficient to enable them to pay off their "American" obligations—payments to the country which entered the war on the basis of "no indemnities and no reparations." It is inconceivable that Great Britain and Germany will be content to continue these payments to the United States and France for another two generations. Reparations and war-debts must be eventually revised. And now comes a reminder from the U.S. Government to France that the Franco-American debt settlement still remains unrati-fied by France. France has fought a long but losing battle to make the payments of her war debts to her former allies contingent upon her reparation receipts from Germany. But America, who contested the principle from the first, has had her way. France was forced to come to terms with America, but has tried to save what she could of the principle. She pays the instalments, but has avoided committing herself to ratification. In this respect Great Britain is treated the same way as the United States, but that France can continue indefinitely to escape ratification seems impossible. The problem now becomes more urgent for France, since a commercial debt of \$20,000,000 to America falls due in August. The United States offers to provide easy terms for the payment of this sum by absorbing instalments upon it into the war debt agreement proper on condition that France ratifies. It does not follow that M. Poincaré will swallow this bait, for France could in all probability find the means to pay off the \$20,000,000 either by using her gold reserves or raising a loan. Either would be an unpleasant choice for M. Poincaré, and would react unfavourably upon his prestige, but either might be less painful than ratifying. It seems likely that he will hold out, fighting for the remnants of his principle to the end, but that end must come, even if he succeeds in postponing it for a long time.

News and Views.

Mr. and Mrs. W. Naef left yesterday for Japan, by the s.s. Fushimi Maru, on their honeymoon.

Three cases of notifiable disease, one each of small-pox, enteric and meningitis (all Chinese) were reported over the week-end.

The body of a Chinese youth was found in the harbour near Stonecutter's, rifle range. It was identified at the mortuary as that of Choi Po Ching, the victim of the school picnic tragedy on Saturday.

The total output of the Kailan Mining Administration's mines for the week ending June 8, amounted to 103,970 tons, and the sales during the period to 124,003 tons.

A call was received by the Central Fire Station yesterday afternoon from Shing Wong Street, near Bellios School, but the use of appliances sent was not necessary. The fire was among a heap of waste paper in a printing shop, and was extinguished without any damage.

His Majesty the King of Denmark has bestowed the order of "Knight of Danebrog" (Danish Flag) upon Mr. Karsten Larsen, Danish Consul for Hong Kong, and Mr. W. J. Hansen, Danish Consul for Canton. This is understood to be the oldest existing Order, being founded in 1230 by King Valdemar the Victorious. The Danish Minister for China, Mr. Henrik de Kauffmann, at present in Hong Kong, personally presented the Orders.

Two Chinese were fined \$5 each by Mr. Whyte Smith for assaulting a boy and girl at a street fountain. The complainants stated, that the defendants hit them and tried to push in to the fountain. Defendants accused the complainants of selling the water and that in such a case they were entitled to use the fountain. His Worship in convicting the defendants remarked that people like the defendants could not be allowed to act as a sort of policeman and decide how many buckets a person should be allowed to draw.

The arrival at Shanghai of the financial mission headed by Dr. Edwin W. Kemmerer, the prominent economist and "money doctor," whose task is the reform and stabilization of China's finances and currency, leads to the hope that the near future will see the end to the subsidiary currency evil under which there are two currencies, "big money" and "small money" in circulation. It takes years of residence in China before the average foreigner masters the intricacies of the system, for the subsidiary currency rate of exchange is never constant. While the dollar fluctuates violently, chiefly through depreciation and base metal, and in every city there are hundreds of small shops which make large profits doing nothing else but giving people change for a dollar. One hundred cents to a dollar is merely a theory, because the average is never less than six twenty-cent pieces and a few copper to the dollar, while one can get upward of 300 one-cent coppers for a dollar. The visitor might think himself in Eldorado on first experience of this remarkable system until he begins to spend the money and finds that all prices are in what is termed, "big money," which has to be paid on the pro-rata rate of exchange. In the long run he finds the profit goes solely to the little exchange shops which so obligingly give him change for his dollar.

Looking Back 25 Years.

A local yachtman gives it as his opinion that the "sharks," numbers of which are reported to have been seen in the water recently, are not sharks at all but sunfish, several of which he has noticed within the last week or two about Lyeemou. The sunfish is about three or four feet in length, and has a dorsal fin that shows above water in the same way as a shark's does. —Hong Kong Daily Press, June 23, 1904.

Looking Back 50 Years.

It seems to be beyond question that a little fostering of the Kowloon Peninsula will result in its becoming a very important dependency of the Colony. Of course, time is required for the desired end, but the progress of the desired end will be by no means hastened by too close a regard for a neighbour's revenue. Taken all in all, Yow Mah Te has made wonderful strides since it first began its onward course, that is, about four years ago. Its shipping has increased wonderfully. Steam ferries to the number of about ten keep up communication with Victoria throughout the day, and it is estimated that they carry to and fro close upon 7,000 passengers daily. It does seem difficult to account for the sudden prosperity of the village, to discover whence the comparatively large number of people in the place, but it might, perhaps, be equally difficult to answer satisfactorily the same question put in regard to Victoria itself. Anyway, it is of little consequence what are the causes. Certain facts denote that Yow Mah Te is growing rapidly in importance, and such being the case every endeavour ought to be made to assist it in its advance. —Hong Kong Daily Press, June 25, 1919.

A Canadian judge recently gave a wide and, as most people will agree, a very commonplace definition of drunken driving. A man, he said, might have a few drinks and yet be able to conduct himself in a decent fashion under ordinary circumstances. But the moment he took the wheel of a motor-car he became a menace to the public—a dictum with which few will be found to disagree.

San Trovato.

Here is the latest story about "Bally Betty," otherwise known as Princess Elizabeth of York. Its authenticity is not guaranteed, for it seems almost too good to be true. The Princess had spoken rather rudely to her mother's secretary. The Duchess of York, after scolding her three-years-old daughter, and sending her from the room, said to the secretary:—"Betty must not be so rude. She must learn a lesson. When she comes down to-morrow, please don't speak to her or take the slightest notice of her." Next day the Princess started talking gaily to the secretary, and was hurt and puzzled to get no response whatever. After a minute she stopped, walked right up to the secretary, and remarked, in the severest possible voice:—"Royalty speaking!"

Chinese Protest in Colour Issue.

Chinese nationals in South Africa have issued a strong protest through Lili Ngai, Consul-General for China, against being classed as "colored people" in the Union. By order of the Chinese Government Mr. Ngai has addressed a communication to the Minister of the Interior, detailing the Chinese grievances in South Africa, which, he says, affect their right of citizenship and "cause irreparable loss and damage on their part, particularly under the term 'colored person.'" Pleading for a full recognition of rights for Chinese, the same as for nationals of other foreign nations, friendly with Britain and South Africa, Mr. Ngai declares:—"It is the object and policy of my Government to eradicate all unequal treaties, to bring China and her people to the same footing internationally with other countries, and not neglect to uplift and emancipate all smaller and oppressed nations in the common cause of world peace."

The Chinese as Emigrants.

The last census, that of 1921, showed that just on half a million out of the Straits Settlements population of 883,000 was Chinese, as compared with 3,149 Europeans. By now the Straits Chinese outnumber all other races by more than two to one, and before long there will be three of them for each of every nationality combined. Very little is heard of the enormous emigration of Chinese which has been taking place of recent decades. Barred—not on any moral grounds, but merely because of their disturbing faculty for doing twice as much work as white men for half the pay, and keeping well fed and fit on a quarter of the white man's expenditure on food—by Australia, Canada, the United States, and various other lands around the Pacific, they have been pouring into Eastern Siberia, the Philippines, the islands of the Malay Archipelago, and British Malaya in hundreds of thousands. Despite the frequent raids made on their clubs for the heinous sin of gambling by white police officials who play cards for money nearly every evening of their life, the ratio of crime among them is invariably much smaller than that of the natives of their new land. In quite remote villages in Southeast Siberia they are to be found keeping the best shop in the place, and the retail trade of Manila is practically "in their pocket." To-day nearer a half than a third of the population of British Malaya is of Chinese race. The Japanese, despite their much-advertised need for expansion, do not spread around the Pacific to any extent. Honolulu is the only spot to which they emigrate in large numbers.

BIAS BAY.

GUNBOATS SENT TO MAINTAIN ORDER.

According to the vernacular press Admiral Chen Chak has sent two gunboats, the Kiang Ping and the Hu Shen to Bias Bay, with orders to maintain a close patrol.

Information has been received that the pirate gangs were re-assembling at their old haunt and planning fresh mischief.

DARKNESS FOR CANTON!

THREATENED STRIKE AT POWER STATION.

STAFF RESISTING CUT IN WAGES.

[FROM OUR CHINESE CORRESPONDENT.]

CANTON, June 24.

Employees of the Electric Light and Power Company are threatening a strike which will have the effect of throwing Canton at night into pitch darkness.

Trouble has been brewing for a long time because the Company declares that it can no longer grant present rates of pay and hours of labour. A thorough revision, they declare, has become essential owing to the conditions under which the Government forces them to work.

The Company used to charge 25 cents per kilowatt but the Government thought that was too much and forced the Company to reduce its rate to 20 cents, the present price for the supply. The Company objected vigorously at the time, but without success.

The Government, after "an exhaustive investigation into the economic conditions of the Company," found that such a rate would be high enough to warrant prosperous business. But things have not run smoothly and the Company has been hard pressed by its staff who have a strong union of their own which is affiliated with the All China Mechanics' Union, the most powerful labour organisation in Canton. They complain that they have been ill-treated and charge Mr. Chow Tin Pong, manager of the Company, with trying to dissolve their union and to rescind the rights and privileges which the Company granted years ago. They have appealed to the Provincial Government and to the public and have sought to enlist general support by threatening to strike unless they get what they wanted. Their petition has been cordially received by the Government, which holds that a thorough and impartial investigation about and impartial investigation should be made. The Provincial Government is, however, most disturbed and trying to effect a settlement as soon as possible.

General Chen Ming Shu has sent a group of Government representatives to discuss the matter with the contending parties and Canton's illumination depends on the outcome of this parley.

CARRYING ON HIS GOOD WORK!

MR. SOONG AT SWATOW.

[NAN CHUNG KUO NEWS SERVICE.]

CANTON, June 24.

The Canton Government has received a telegram from Swatow stating that Mr. T. V. Soong and Mr. Fan Ki Mo, the Canton Finance Commissioner, arrived in Swatow on Sunday on a Government gunboat.

Mr. Soong is expected to remain at Swatow a few days for the purpose of investigating the financial condition of Swatow and the Chien Mui districts, and discussing with the local authorities measures to straighten out the financial problems.

The Cantonese forces occupying Swatow, with the approval of the Kwangtung Provincial Commissioner of Finance, Mr. Fan Ki Mo, are said to be demanding a military contribution of \$100,000 from the local merchants through the Swatow Chamber of Commerce.

KWANGTUNG ADVANCE HELD UP.

SUNCHOW MAKING VIGOROUS DEFENCE.

(Industrial and Commercial Daily News.)

The report that Sunchow had fallen into the hands of the Nanking troops has not been confirmed, in fact the latest news from the front states that they are still attacking the city.

Sunchow is one of the strategic points of Kwangsi and is, apparently, easy to defend. According to Adm. Chen Chak, Commander of the Canton Fleet, it will not be taken without the assistance of gunboats and aircraft. The Admiral stated that six gunboats have been sent to bombard the city and a number of aeroplanes have left Shinghai to co-operate with the troops, and he expects that a decisive engagement will be fought within the next few days.

As to the fighting in Linchow, the Hunanese pro-Nanking troops under General Ho Chien have made no progress recently. The Kwangsi troops, with General Pui Chang Hui in command, and assisted by Kweichow troops are resisting the invaders.

CHIANG KAI SHEK
IN PEPING.MUCH SPECULATION AS TO
MOTIVE.

FENG AT YUNCHENG.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 24.
Chiang Kai Shek's visit to Peking is causing much speculation.
Early this morning General Shang Chen hurriedly departed for Taiyuanfu, and it is understood he will take over the Shanxi affairs to permit Yen Hsi Shao to come to Peking to meet Chiang.

It is understood that Chang Hsueh Liang has also been invited here to meet Chiang Kai Shek, but it is doubtful if he will come.

It is now confirmed that Feng Yu Hsiang has arrived at Yuncheng. Well-informed circles state that Feng's arrival does not necessarily mean he is going abroad, but rather that his understanding with Yen must be well-founded. It is reliably stated, and widely believed, that Yen Hsi Shao's only object at the present juncture is to maintain peace and effect a compromise between Chiang and Feng, failing which he will give up his posts and go abroad himself.

In this peace policy it is understood that Yen Hsi Shao has the support of four other commanders, Liu Chen Hui, Chen Tiao Yuan, Fang Chen Wu and Tang Seng Chi. Hence Chiang Kai Shek's sudden departure for the North to deal directly with Yen Hsi Shao in order to discover some *modus vivendi*.

Chiang's Bodyguard.

SHANGHAI, June 24.
Liu Chen Hui and Fang Chen Wu have arrived at Nanking and returned Northwards on Sunday night with Chiang Kai Shek, who was accompanied by 500 staff officers in addition to a bodyguard, necessitating four trains.

Mr. H. H. Kung and Chao Tai Wen are proceeding direct to Taiyuanfu.

A Different Version.

[NAN CHUNG XUD NEWS SERVICE.]

SHANGHAI, June 24.

The recent report that Feng Yu Hsiang has definitely decided to retire from military service and has left Tungkwan for Yuncheng has been confirmed. On his arrival at Yuncheng, on June 23, he was cordially welcomed by local officials and Shanxi Government representatives. In a statement when interviewed, he said that he was deeply moved by General Yen Hsi Shao's sincere desire for peace, and for this reason, and in order that the people of north-western China be relieved from further suffering, he had decided to retire. It was his hope, however, that after his retirement, General Yen Hsi Shao would take over the command of the Kuomintang. He believed that under General Yen's wise leadership, the people of the three north-western provinces would be much better served by the Kuomintang.

On his departure from Hunshan, Feng Yu Hsiang told his subordinates that his retirement would benefit the nation and the Kuomintang Party to a greater extent than his remaining in office.

Feng has entrusted the command of the Kuomintang to Shih Ching Ting, while the civil administrations of Shanxi and Kan-su Provinces are handed over to Soong Tse Yuen, Liu Yo Fan and Mun Chi Chung.

A later report states that Feng Yu Hsiang was to leave Yuncheng for Taiyuanfu, the capital of Shanxi, on June 21, where it is his intention to confer with General Yen Hsi Shao.

CHINESE CONSULATE
CLOSED BY SOVIET.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

PEKING, June 24.
Mukden advices are that the authorities are informed that the Chinese Consulate at Harbin was surrounded by Soviet troops on June 19. Three of the staff were arrested, and the building sealed up.

"SOUTHERN CROSS"
INQUIRY.AVIATORS CLEARED OF
SUSPICION.

VALUE OF WIRELESS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, June 24.
The report of the Committee of Inquiry into the forced landing of the "Southern Cross," the subsequent loss of the "Kookaburra" and the deaths of Anderson and Hitchcock dismisses the idea that the "Southern Cross" landing was pre-arranged.

The Committee considers she was in first-class condition when she started but should have carried a wireless set, usable from the ground, also tools and emergency rations. It adds that the crew were justified in standing by the machine instead of searching for the nearest Mission, and pays tribute to the searchers' gallant efforts.

The Committee is of opinion that an inaccurate compass was the primary cause of the loss of the Kookaburra, and urges further regulations regarding future long-distance flights. Further it suggests that the Commonwealth be mapped into settled and unsettled areas, with recognised air-routes. Aircraft flying over unsettled areas should carry receiving and transmitting wireless sets, usable from the ground, also tools, signalling apparatus, medical equipment, emergency rations, and water.

THE BOOK WAR IN
AMERICA.BOOKSELLERS' ATTACK ON
THE CLUBS.

PUBLISHERS' BAN.

War has broken out between American booksellers and the "book clubs" which have had such an extraordinary rise to popularity in the past year or two. The clubs were denounced at the retail booksellers' convention which opened in Boston recently both in speeches and resolutions. One of the chief critics of the clubs lately has been Mr. John Macrae, president of the M. P. Dutton Co., a widely known publishing firm, and the Book of the Month Club Incorporated has just brought a libel suit for \$24,000 against him because of his criticism.

The two chief book clubs now have more than 150,000 members, who buy several books yearly—and in many thousands of cases as many as twelve—through the organisation of their choice. In some cases the books are purchased from the regular publishers; in others the club itself does the publishing for its members. A few large publishing houses have recently decided not to permit their works to be sold through the clubs.

The booksellers' complaint is that book clubs are decreasing their sales, that there is no such thing as "the best book of the month," since the books published in a month are not really comparable, and that the public is losing initiative in the selection of its reading. The book clubs reply that they are developing new readers for books, and that their advertising stimulates instead of depressing the sales of the retail bookshops.

RUSSIAN TROOPS ON
THE BORDER.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 24.
According to a telegram from Mukden large numbers of Russian troops have appeared on the Chinese border in Northern Manchuria. It is claimed that they are the first instalment of the Russian troops dispatched there, and are 15,000 in number.

DIPLOMATS TO CONFER.

(Wah Tai Yat Pao.)

SHANGHAI, June 24.
The Diplomatic Committee in Nanking will hold a conference on Wednesday to discuss Sino-Russian affairs. It is understood that the Weihsui issue will also be discussed at the meeting.

THE NEW ZEALAND
'QUAKES.'

A CITY EVACUATED.

AGED 'REFUGEES'
ORDEAL.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

WELLINGTON, June 24.
The remaining population of Murchiston have been removed to Nelson, owing to last night's renewal of shocks.

Practically all the settlers in the outlying valleys, some of whom have been travelling continuously for three days, and been almost sleepless since Monday, have been rescued.

A party of old people were brought in on a direct line across the hill country, over a track cut through the bush by younger men. The party included an invalid, who was carried in a chair all the way.

PLANS FOR CITY OF
NANKING.350 MILES OF NEW
STREETS.RAILWAY STATION TO BE
MOVED.

Nanking.—Mr. E. P. Goodrich, Consulting Engineer of New York and Engineering Adviser to the National Government, is leaving for the United States on June 21. During his stay of three months in China in connection with the City Planning of Nanking, he has initiated many special studies.

The work of preparing the City Plan of Nanking is under the general supervision of Mr. Sun Fo, Minister of Railways, with Mr. Y. M. Lin as Director of the City Planning Bureau. During his brief sojourn in China, Mr. Goodrich worked out the fundamentals of all the different parts of the City Plan. Among the more notable contributions made by him may be mentioned the selection of the site for the National Government Centre, which has been approved by the Government authorities. Approximate locations have been established for roughly 350 miles of city streets and an additional 500 miles of rural highways. In connection with the street layout, it is interesting to note that all the main arteries have been designed for the most efficient and economical traffic signal light system, making possible continuous non-stop movement of vehicles. This is believed to be the first time that a city street system has been designed with traffic circulation given full weight as one of the most important considerations involved.

Car Ferry for Yangtze.

Mr. Goodrich chose a new location for the main railway station, which met with the approval of both the railway engineers and advisers. The fundamentals of the plan for a comprehensive port development at Nanking and Pukow, including proper provision for rail facilities were worked out by him. Special study was made to solve the problem of car transfer across the Yangtze River, and a system of car-float operation meeting with the full approval of the railroad engineers and advisers, was planned out.

Suitable sites for municipal building groups and parks were selected and approved by the Nanking authorities. A special feature of the park system is the provision of wide parkways connecting the main parks and linking up important points of the city.

The old city of Nanking has an area of only about 18 square miles, which is far too small for the needs of future industrial, business and residential development. Mr. Goodrich accordingly laid out the boundaries of a vastly larger area which met with the approval of the municipal government for inclusion in the new Metropolitan Area.

In order that the City may develop in an orderly way along the lines conceived as most suitable, it has been necessary to frame special forms of legislation such as municipal zoning, subdivision, and laws designed to permit adequate control of land subdivision by the city government.

(Continued on next column.)

DR. STRESEMANN
SPEAKS OUT."GERMANY'S CHAINS
EASED."VIGOROUS REPLY TO
CRITIC.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

BERLIN, June 24.
The Reichstag was crowded to-day in anticipation of a speech by Dr. Stresemann on the foreign political situation.

The Nationalist leader, Count Westarp, denounced the Government's foreign policy as a complete failure, since Germany's demands with regard to the evacuation of the Rhineland, Disarmament, and protection of minorities had been completely ignored.

Dr. Stresemann replied vigorously, and asserted that the recent Reparations plan signified the easing of Germany's chains. The Government did not intend agreeing to a "conciliation" committee as the price of evacuation of the Rhineland (Cheers).

He announced that the Government would support "national mourning" demonstrations on June 28, which is the tenth anniversary of the signing of the Peace Treaty.

THE WIMBLEDON
TOURNEY.TILDEN THROUGH FIRST
ROUND.

A LARGE CROWD.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 24.
The Wimbledon Tournament opened to-day in bright sunshine before a large crowd.

The first day was occupied entirely with the first round of the Men's Singles, with the four "seeded" players, Tilden, Gregory, Cochet and Jean Borotra, following each other on the classic green Centre Court.

Tilden beat Dillon 6-1, 6-1, 6-2.

MELBOURNE STRIKE
ENDED.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MELBOURNE, June 24.
The timber strike in Melbourne, after some weeks of protracted negotiations, has been settled.

SHANGHAI ROULETTE
RAID.

HEAVY SENTENCES.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

SHANGHAI, June 24.
The Provisional Court has inflicted fines aggregating \$37,000 and jail sentences totalling 3,295 days on the employees and patrons of the roulette wheel in Yates Road which was raided last week.

Legislation as Well.

So that the Nanking municipal government may be properly empowered to pass these laws, Mr. Goodrich contributed several sections to the new National Land Law. These include an Enabling Act for Zoning and Planning and special clauses on Condemnation and excess condemnation procedure. One of the most pressing problems of Nanking is the question of an adequate water supply. The basic scheme for solving this problem was outlined and an ideal site for a high level water storage reservoir located. Mr. Goodrich also solved the sewerage and drainage problem, detailed studies of which are now in progress. These studies include a comprehensive scheme for the improvement of the canal system.

Nanking is being planned as a thoroughly modern city, and as such must have airports, and an aeroplane landing was selected and approved, and is now about to be developed with necessary facilities. A second air-port site was chosen and approved.

The efficient co-operation given to Mr. Goodrich by the City Planning Bureau was a great help to Mr. Goodrich's accomplishments referred to above.—Reuter.

PANAMA CANAL
LANDSLIDE.

INTO GAILLARD CUT.

DEPTH REDUCED TWO
FEET.

[REUTER'S AMERICAN SERVICE.]

BALEGA, June 24.
A huge slide of a quarter-million cubic feet of material into the Gaillard Cut of the canal has occurred.
It has affected 700 feet of the canal bottom, reducing the depth at the centre from 40 to 38 feet. Traffic, fortunately, has not been interrupted.

NEW OPERA
SINGERS.NEW YORK METROPOLITAN
COMPANY'S ACTIVITIES.

ALL RECORDS BROKEN.

[United Press.]

New York.—Nine new singers, of whom four are Americans, have been engaged by the Metropolitan Opera Company for the season of 1929-30, according to a recently made announcement by Signor Giulio Gatti-Casazza, general manager of the company. Gatti-Casazza, only recently arrived in Italy, will return here at the end of September and open his twenty-second year at the Metropolitan on October twenty-eighth. On the night of the close of the 1928-29 season, the veteran manager was profuse in his thanks to the people who so generously aided in making the season one of the most successful yet conducted.

"Never has the Metropolitan had its performances so largely attended; we have broken the record again. To my subscribers and general public I must express my sincere thanks," said Casazza on the eve of his departure for Italy. "Seven new opera have been added to the list which will be given by the Metropolitan during the coming season. The opera include Rimsky-Korsakoff's 'Sadko' in Italian; Giuseppe Verdi's 'Luisa Miller' with libretto in Italian by Salvatore Cammarano; Mozart's 'Don Giovanni' with libretto by Lorenzo Da Ponte in Italian; Charpentier's popular French opera 'Louise'; Puccini's 'La Fanciulla del West' with libretto adapted from the play of David Belasco by Civini and Zangarni; Beethoven's 'Fidelio' in German, and 'L'Elisir d'Amore' with music by Donizetti and libretto by Romani in Italian.

Artists Re-engaged.
The artists re-engaged for the coming season include Mmes. Frances Alda, Martha Atwood, Leonora Corson, Maria Jeritza, Amelita Galli-Curi, Katy Lewis, Rosa Ponselle and Mme. Schumann-Heink, the senior member of the artists re-engaged.

Mme. Schumann-Heink is confident that she has found her successor in Igna Wank of New York. Recently at the home of her manager in Kansas City she said, "I have found my successor and she is Igna Wank. She will probably make her debut in September."

Feodor Chaliapin does not expect to sing here next season but will come the following year. Marion Talley's withdrawal from the opera has been made known and Tito Ruffo has been claimed by the talking cinema. Florence Easton will not be seen on the Metropolitan stage this year, having secured a leave of one year because of ill-health. Victor Reaching is retiring from the company after twenty-one years and Merle Alcock is devoting herself to concert work.

Two of the newcoming artists for the 1929-30 season are Americans. Miss Sappho Biondo, an Italian-American singer, who has appeared with the San Carlo Company, and Elisabeth Ohms, a leading artist of the Munich Opera Company, are awaited here in operatic circles with much joy. In addition to the new artists re-engaged for the year, thirty-three sopranos, thirteen mezzo-sopranos, and contraltos, seventeen tenors, thirteen baritones and twelve basses have re-engaged for the 1929-30 operatic season at the Metropolitan.

As last year, Wilhelm von Wyne-tal will be the stage director, Armando Agnini will be the stage manager and Giulio Setti will be chorus master.
Edward Ransome, a newcomer to the ranks of the Metropolitan, has sung in South America, France and Italy. A new German conductor, Josef Romanek, has been engaged to replace the late Heinrich Seemann. Romanek has been retired to devote his full time to the Society of the Friends of Music.

SPANISH FLYERS
MISSING.NOT LANDED AT THE
AZORES.

A STEAMER'S STORY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

MADRID, June 24.
General Primo de Rivera now announces that Major Franco and his companions in the flying boat "Numancia" are missing. Their reported arrival at San Miguel (Azores) is incorrect.

A New York message says the steamer Buffalo Bridge wirelessed at 3.40 a.m. Greenwich time on June 23 that not far east from Newfoundland it observed a plane believed to be from an aeroplane.

Experts calculate that this would correspond to the approximate position if the "Numancia" had tried to fly to New York without stopping at the Azores.

Misleading Report.

In a statement General Primo de Rivera explains that he was misled by a report (presumably from the military authorities of the Azores) that the "Numancia" landed at the Azores, because "Nobody explained the news was not official."

One Portuguese and four Spanish destroyers and two squadrons of seaplanes are searching for the missing flyers.

An Ominous Find.

MADRID, Later.

The military wireless station has received a message from the Spanish steamer Magallanes, stating that the vessel Grelden, supposedly of British nationality, has informed the Magallanes it has found the remains of a derelict plane 120 miles from the Azores.

FORMER SPY'S STORY OF
DOUBLE CROSSING.REPORTED EXPULSION FROM
FRANCE.

The Paris *Midi*, a somewhat sensational evening paper, has published an article concerning a certain supposed English nobleman, whose name, however, does not appear in Debreit. Pending further inquiries the story is given under the strictest reserve.

According to the Paris *Midi* the Englishman in question, who is stated to have a Paris address, is threatened with expulsion from the country on the ground that he has been acting as a secret service agent for Germany. The paper described him as a celebrated citizen and a great traveller. At present he is lying ill in Paris. He declares that his fiancée, a Nicaraguan lady, and his secretary, an American, have been conducted to the frontier.

The paper alleges that he admits having acted for Germany in the United States during the war, but in complete agreement with the naval intelligence service, and that he succeeded in counteracting by his influence the formidable German organisation which was acting there. He represented himself to the Germans, and in particular to Count von Bernstorff, the Ambassador, as an Irish revolutionary, and in order that this might be believed published articles against Britain in the *Vaterland*, suggesting among other things that Great Britain ought to become a German colony and that Britain was doing her best to obtain the maximum of profit from the war at the expense of France.

His aim, he is alleged to have informed the Paris *Midi*, was to reform the sinking of neutral American vessels by German submarines in order that America might be obliged to enter the war. He declared that he acted in agreement with the head of the American intelligence service, to whom he is alleged to have declared that he had just written for a letter which would clear him in the eyes of the French Government. The Englishman is alleged to have lived in France for twenty-six years, and uninterruptedly for the past six. He is stated to have declared that no new fact has been produced against him, but that his reputation as a magician has probably something to do with an alleged desire to expose him.

"DRAGON BOAT" ON
THE THAMES.AN ASCOT SUNDAY
"SENSATION."

SPORTING OFFICERS.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, June 23.
Ascot Sunday on the River Thames was marked by a startling innovation. Visitors to Maidenhead were astonished by the spectacle of a very strange craft—like a nightmare dream of a pre-historic monster, with huge blackened head, towering up from the prow and a green scaly six foot tall protruding from the stern, while scarlet banners emblazoned with strange characters, fluttered from the mast.

This weird craft, heralded by the booming of a gong and the explosion of crackers, was propelled by paddles, wielded by 17 "Chinese coolies," and travelled rapidly up and down stream near Boulton Lock, while people in the boats on the river hurriedly made way for it. The river banks were crowded with astounded spectators.

Subsequently, it transpired that the crew were guards' officers and that the boat was owned by officers of the Second and Battalion Scots Guards, who recently brought it back with them from China.

CANADA'S WEALTH.

AGRICULTURAL REVENUE
DECREASES.FARM PRODUCTS VALUED AT
G.\$1,739,304,000.

[D.F. "Special Service."]

Ottawa, Ont.—Products to the value of \$1,739,304,000 were taken from the farms of Canada during the year 1928, according to a compilation by the Dominion Bureau of Statistics. Owing to the lower prices obtained for last season's grain crop as compared with the previous year, this figure represents a decrease of \$50,000,000 in the gross agricultural revenue of the country compared with 1927. It is however higher than in each of the preceding four years for which comparative data are given, comparing with \$1,397,085,000 in 1923, \$1,484,830,000 in 1924, \$1,168,051,000 in 1925, and \$1,683,491,000 for 1926.

Less Tobacco.
The Bureau remarks that the estimates for 1928 are more or less tentative and subject to revision. Compared with 1927 they show a decrease of \$75,000,000 in the value of field crops and of \$2,300,000 in the value of the tobacco crop. The production of farm animals is valued \$14,000,000 higher and poultry and eggs \$9,000,000 in round figures above the previous year.

Other items such as wool, fruit and vegetables, fur farming, maple products and flax fibre show sizeable increases while clover and grass seed, and honey, show reductions from 1927 totals. Dairy products, the second most important item in the inventory of Canada's agricultural revenue remains at the same figure as in the previous year.
The four leading items in Canada's agricultural production were: field crops, \$1,069,781,000; dairy products, \$220,000,000; farm animals \$197,880,000; and poultry and eggs, \$108,654,000. Last year was the first year for poultry and eggs to exceed \$100,000,000 in value, this item showing steady increase annually from \$62,000,000 in 1923. The value of farm animals also shows a decidedly upward trend the production in 1928 being valued \$75,000,000 above the figure for 1923.

The Leading Province.
Ontario was the leading province in production of wealth from agriculture with a revenue for the year estimated at \$500,821,000. Saskatchewan in second place is credited with \$392,803,000; Quebec, \$277,050,000; Alberta, \$284,028,000; Manitoba, \$148,387,000; British Columbia, \$250,715,000; Nova Scotia, \$40,162,000; New Brunswick, \$24,307,000; and Prince Edward Island, \$21,760,000.

Concurrently with the issue of a statement showing Canada's gross agricultural revenue for 1928 as \$1,739,304,000, the Dominion Bureau of Statistics has also issued a statement on the gross agricultural wealth of the Canadian provinces. For the whole of Canada the value placed on the agricultural wealth of the country in 1923 was \$8,027,301,000, an increase over the previous year of \$19,333,000. The leading provinces are Ontario with an estimated agricultural wealth of \$2,270,535,000; Saskatchewan, \$1,816,700,000; Quebec, \$1,355,000,000; Alberta, \$1,135,500,000; and Manitoba, \$720,821,000.

Money and Markets

HONG KONG MARKET REPORTS.

Yesterday's quotations for rice and other foodstuffs were as follow:

Rice.	Per picul.
Common White	\$6.76-8.50
Broken, Red Seal	5.95
Granulated	5.61-6.00
Cargo Rice Bran	2.48
White Bran, Big Bag	3.08
Glutinous, Ching Hung	8.17
Cheruk	6.77-7.34
Long Unglutinous	8.17
Miscellaneous.	
Granulated sugar	\$6.28-8.13
Brown sugar, Java	5.53
Bird's white edible nest.	2,350.00
No. 2	380.00
Fishmaw	45.00
Dried cuttle fish	70.00
Dried flat fish, Chung	70.00
Pin	8.50
Dried sea weed in sheets	8.50
Scorlet bean	6.70
Soy bean	29.50
New red melon seeds	34.00
White grapes	34.00

CANTON TRADE NOTES.

The market for ground nut oil has improved.

Salt prices have been on the decline as large quantities have been imported and the demand from the country districts has been less.

Prices of firewood have recently dropped owing to heavy arrivals since traffic on the river was resumed. Many junks loaded with firewood are now on their way to Canton from the West River, and it is expected that prices will drop still lower.

As an abundant rice harvest is expected in the East River districts, the price of rice has dropped considerably. Superior grade rice is sold at about thirteen catties to the dollar, medium grade at about fifteen and inferior grade at about eighteen catties.

Telegraphic advice from Shanghai state that cotton yarn prices have dropped by about half a catty. In Canton, prices of No. 30 have fallen by two dollars, of No. 32 to 42 by three to four dollars. Prices of No. 16 and downwards were however as usual. Merchants are willing to sell off their stocks at low prices.

The foreign rice market in Hong Kong has been slack and prices are generally low. Siam rice has been imported in very limited quantities and prices are about one dollar higher per picul than usual. The price of Annam rice has also risen by about twenty cents per picul. Tonquin rice is being imported in large quantities but demand is limited.

THE GERMAN-AMERICAN CHEMICAL ALLIANCE.

CRITICISM IN U.S.

Mr. Hugh Farrell, formerly associate editor of the *New York Commercial* and author of "What Price Progress," has issued a statement attacking the new alliance between American finance and what he calls the notorious German Dye Trust, and describes it as one of the most discouraging developments in the recent history of the country. He foresees, as a result of this latest manoeuvre of the Dye Trust, that research in the important fields of explosives, dyes, and medicinal specifics will be left exclusively to Germany, and that American chemical industry will be either swallowed up or trampled upon.

Mr. Walter C. Teagle, president of the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey, has issued a statement that his company has no financial interest in the new American I.G. Corporation, and his directorship of that concern is the result of close and pleasant personal relationship with the leaders of the I.G. He also stated, however, that the Standard Oil Company of New Jersey and the I.G. are jointly interested in some research work bearing upon the oil industry, for which a new laboratory in the United States is planned, and negotiations are afoot to broaden this relationship and use certain manufacturing processes to mutual advantage.

TO-DAY'S WIRELESS PROGRAMME.

BROADCAST BY Z.B.W. ON 350 METRES.

To-day's wireless programme is as follows:—
1.48 p.m.—Weather report.
5.30 to 6.30 p.m.—Programme of Chinese music (records supplied by The Pleasant Co.).
7.45 p.m.—Evening weather report.
8 p.m.—Evening programme (Victor and H.M.V. records supplied by S. Montre & Co.).
10.30 p.m.—Close down.

HONG KONG STOCK EXCHANGE.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

JUNE 24, 1929.	
H.K. Banks	\$1,240 nom.
Do. London	\$1,324 nom.
Chartered Banks	\$193 buy.
Mercantile Banks, A. & B.	\$233 nom.
Do. C.	\$215 nom.
P. & O. Banks	\$271 nom.
East Asia Banks	\$309 nom.
Union Insurance	\$349 sel.
China Insurance	\$324 sel.
North China Ins.	\$150 buy.
Yongtsee Insurance	\$150 nom.
China Underwriters	\$210 sel.
China Fire Insurance	\$300 buy.
H.K. Fire Ins.	\$775 nom.
Douglases	\$274 nom.
H.K. Steamboats	\$234 sel.
H.K. Tugs	\$150 sel.
Indo-China (Ref.)	\$145 buy.
Indo-China (Def.)	\$70 nom.
Shell Transport	\$100 nom.
Union Waterboats	\$25 nom.
Benguet	\$3 nom.
Kailan Mining Admin.	\$5 nom.
Langkate (combined)	\$14 sel.
Do. (single)	\$7 sel.
S'ha Explorations	\$14 sel.
Shanghai Loans	\$4 nom.
Banks	\$19 buy.
Tonghai Mines	\$154 buy.
H.K. & W. Dicks	\$35 nom.
China Provident	\$3.90 buy, 4 s.
Hongkew	\$168 nom.
New Engineering	\$15.8 buy.
Shanghai Docks	\$15.14 buy.
Shanghai Dock	\$12.53 buy.
Kwo Options	\$2.20 buy.
Oriental Cotton	\$1.74 buy.
S'ha Cottons (old)	\$1.74 buy.
Do. (new)	\$1.33 buy.
H.K. & S. Hotels	\$8.45 buy, 6 s.
H.K. Lands	\$32 sel.
Shanghai Lands	\$147 buy.
Humphreys Estates	\$134 buy.
H.K. Realities	\$74 buy.
H.K. Tramways	\$18.50 buy, 2 s.
Peak Tram (old)	\$11.50 nom.
Do. (new)	\$4.95 nom.
Star Marine	\$45 buy, 6 s.
China Light, Cam. Rights	\$14 sel.
Do. Ex Rights	\$12.50 sel.
Do. Rights	\$7.90 nom.
H.K. Electric	\$54 buy.
Macao Electric	\$324 nom.
Sandakan Lights	\$21 sel.
Telephone	\$7 buy.
China Buses	\$144 buy.
Singapore Tractors	\$11 sel.
Do. (Ref.)	\$19 nom.
China Sings	\$80 cta. buy.
Malayan Sugars	\$27 nom.
Canton Ice	\$2 buy.
Cement (combined)	\$8 10 buy.
Do. (old)	\$74 sel.
Do. (new)	\$1.40 nom.
H.K. Ropes	\$7 sel.
United Asbestos	\$5 buy.
Dairy Farms	\$12 nom.
Watsons	\$12 nom.
Der & Winge	\$80 cta. buy.
Leas Oilwells	\$11 sel.
Mackintosh	\$18 buy.
Sincores	\$12 buy.
Wm. Powells	\$3 sel.
H.K. Ammuni.	\$154 buy.
H.K. Concentrations	\$15 sel.
H.K. India G.Bonds	\$72 nom.
H.K. Govt. Loans	7% prem. buy.
buy—buyers; sel—sellers; na—none; nom.—nominal.	

COUNCIL UPROAR.

"SINGLE-COMBAT" CHALLENGE.

Two members of Cardiff City Council threatened to "meet in single combat" following an uproarious scene at a meeting a few days ago.

The council were discussing salaries paid at the Technical College when Alderman A. J. Howell, a former Lord Mayor, said:—

"If there is one man on this council unfitted for public work that man is Councillor Robson."

Socialist members jumped to their feet in protest with loud cries of "Withdraw," but Mr. Robson, his face flushing angrily, waved his arms and appealed to his friends to sit down.

"I do not want the remark withdrawn," he said, when order was restored. "I consider it a compliment, coming from Alderman Howell."

The Lord Mayor then took matters in hand and asked for a withdrawal.

Alderman Howell withdrew the remark, adding, "We shall meet in single combat somewhere else."

Councillor Robson's report was: "And I shall not be afraid of you."

U.S. LYNCHING RECORD.

The nineteenth Annual Report for 1928 of the American National Association for the Advancement of Coloured People records lynchings in the United States during the past five years as follows:—

1924	16
1925	18
1926	34
1927	21
1928	11

During the forty-year period over which lynching statistics have been kept, all the victims were, with the exception of one Mexican, negroes.

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

GREATEST IN WORLD.

PROFESSOR SADLER'S ADDRESS.

"This is an institution well worth supporting, because we are all too prone to take our language very much for granted," said Professor Sadler in proposing the toast of the Australian English Association, at the annual dinner recently.

"We don't always realise," he continued, "that the English language is the greatest the world has ever known. (Applause.) Its literature is equalled only by Ancient Greece, but its extent, of course, is quite a different thing, and although Australia's position is one of isolation, which is in itself a great drawback in getting works and stimulating interest, we occupy here a very interesting position on the Pacific Ocean."

"I would describe it in the words of a Chinese proverb. 'It is like a gem in a bag; you never know what it is coming out.'"

Like a Silver Bridge.

"Australia is almost three-quarters of the Pacific, and civilisation in the Pacific will be one of the most important in the world. The English language then may come like a silver bridge between the Pacific peoples. On the other side of the Pacific, among the people of the Chinese civilisation, there are some extremely great literatures. There are few Englishmen who could write more beautiful English than some of the Chinese scholars."

"We live in an age when there is such a flood of literature that there is need for an association like the Australian English Association to advise us. Now that the moving pictures have begun to talk there is more need than ever for this association, and under the guidance of our president, Professor Sir Mungo MacCallum, the greatest English scholar in Australia, we are in that respect happily situated."

The Attorney-General (Mr. Boyce), speaking on Australian literature, said that Australian Judges generally delivered most elaborate judgments. If the judgment was delivered extemporaneously, they would not expect any literary achievement, but a considered judgment usually contained most beautiful and charming language.

World Language.

Professor Zacharison then expressed the view that English would soon be raised to the rank, honour, and dignity of a world language. Inspired by this, a Swedish paper has been making some interesting "practical" inquiries on its own account.

It has sounded representative men in banking, commerce, industry, the wireless, gramophone, and cinema worlds, telephone and telegraph operators, police, taxi drivers, tram conductors, and a host of others.

Import and export firms and industrial men in practically all branches say that certainly English has the greatest prospect of becoming a world language. In 63 out of 100 cases English is the language in which their foreign business has to be conducted. German takes a good second place, but, while foreigners may use any language they like in writing to Sweden, a Swedish business man would, when writing to foreigners, always use English except to a correspondent resident in Germany.

Book dealers inform the newspaper that the greatest demand is for English and American literature, and at the Public Library an "incredible inquiry" for English and American books is reported. Modern American, classic English. The newspaper's inquiries in other fields all point in the same direction—English is the inevitable world language of the future. But Swedish will remain in Sweden for the special use of Swedes.

RARE CAUSE OF BOY'S DEATH.

KILLED BY BREATHING INTO HIS NECK.

A peculiar injury, cases of which were stated to be rare, caused the death of Albert Cecil Jack Clark, aged five, of College Road, Collier's Wood, who stumbled and struck his throat against the corner of a table during celebrations at 'Singlegate' School, Mitcham.

Dr. C. Davis, house surgeon at Nelson Hospital, where Clark died, said at the inquest held at Wimbledon that the child probably caught his larynx, thus crushing the cricoid cartilage, which meant that every time he expelled breath, the breath, instead of passing out of the mouth, passed into the tissues of the neck. The breath, gradually killed the tissue of the skin, even as far down as the knee. There was no sign of injury to the neck. It was an exceptional case, and the fact that they were always fatal. One case was that of an acrobat who allowed men to walk over his neck.

DUKE'S TALE OF EMU'S EGG.

THE FIRST CHIMPANZEE.

CENTENARY OF THE ZOO.

Three years after the foundation of the Zoological Society of London in 1826, King George IV granted the new organisation a royal charter. The society has celebrated the 100th anniversary of this event.

Zoologists mustered from all parts of the Continent and America: learned scientific societies sent representatives from France, Germany, and Holland. The Ambassadors of France and Italy came in person.

The celebrations were twofold. First there was a mass meeting of Fellows at University College Hall, Gower Street, where the Duke of Bedford, the president, took the chair.

The duke outlined the history and development of the society, and told a couple of good stories. He spoke of Lord Derby, the president in 1832, who had a large private collection of his own. Once, in the absence of the duke, his agent wrote him as follows:—

"I beg to inform your lordship that the emu has laid an egg. In your lordship's absence I have obtained the biggest goose I could find to sit on it."

"How Like Lord T!"

Lord John Russell, great-uncle of the duke, came to see the first chimpanzee exhibited in 1835. The Duke of Bedford, with a chuckle, told how this visit was related at the time in verse.

Lord John came up the other day
Attended by a lady gay.
"O dear," he cried, "how like
Lord T!"
I can't bear to look at this
chimpanzee."

The lady said, with a tender smile—
"O, never mind, Lord John; to me
You are not in the least like a
chimpanzee."

Sir John Bland-Sutton said Eden was the first Zoological Garden, and Adam was the first keeper and had the privilege of naming all the animals. The first travelling menagerie was called the Ark, and many must have wondered how Noah induced the animals to go in two by two when it was realised the anxiety, the superintendent of their gardens, and the keepers had in transferring an animal from a box.

A number of congratulatory speeches were made by the foreign and other representatives, and afterwards a distinguished company of scientists had a semi-private dinner at the Zoo at which the Prince of Wales was the guest of honour. After dinner the party visited the gardens. The Zoo was silent then, save for the solitary growl of a lion or two who wondered what the unusual gala was about.

MISS JOSE COLLINS'S AFFAIRS.

THE ORDER OF DISCHARGE.

An application was made to Mr. Registrar Franks at the Bankruptcy Court in London recently under the failure of Lady Robert Innes-Kor, professionally known as José Collins, scene producer, of 4, Sussex-square, W. An order of adjudication in bankruptcy was made on July 13, 1928. On January 31, 1929, an order of discharge was granted to the debtor, subject to judgment for £200.

Mr. W. N. Stable, on behalf of Mr. F. S. Salamander, the trustee under the bankruptcy, asked the Court to revoke the order of discharge. That order, he explained, provided that the debtor was to pay £200 out of her future earnings, after a deduction of £1,000 a year for living and other expenses. The debtor was directed to furnish the trustee with an account of her income on January 1 and July 1, 1928, showing gross income of £2,845 for the six months, and, after deducting £1,550 for travelling and other expenses, there remained a surplus of £795, of which £295 was available to satisfy the judgment. Nothing had been paid to the trustee, nor had any account been received relating to the six months ending January 1, last. In those circumstances he asked that the order made on January 31, 1928, should be revoked.

Mr. Tindale Davis, representing the debtor, referred to correspondence showing that the debtor was now abroad and in ill-health and, in consequence, had been unable to comply with the order of the Court. His Honour, having perused the correspondence, said that the debtor was unable to earn money at present, and he adjourned the application for the January account to be supplied to the trustee.

Mr. Stable asked for costs of the present application to be given to the trustee.

The Registrar refused to order the costs against the debtor, who, he said, had evidently lost her voice and by reason of ill-health had been debilitated from satisfying the judgment.

The application was adjourned generally.

TEACHING MOTHER-CRAFT IN SCHOOLS.

FOR & AGAINST IN WOMEN'S CO-OPERATIVE GUILD.

"RIGHT-O, MRS. CHAIRMAN."

The importance of teaching mothercraft in schools was emphasised by Mrs. Wilkinson (Bournemouth) at the annual conference of the Women's Co-operative Guild which ended at Burslem recently.

"All girls of twelve and upwards are simply marking time," Mrs. Wilkinson said, "and as motherhood is the most sacred duty that a woman can perform mothercraft should be taught to the girls in our schools."

Mrs. Hood (London) said that girls had plenty of opportunity to learn mothercraft at home. "When a child I never knew what it was to get out to play without taking a baby with me. There are many other little girls to-day who have to do the same."

On the question of homework for children the delegates expressed the opinion that the amount given as present should be reduced, as it was injurious to health, an unfair practice both for children and parents, and also interfered with the mother's home training.

In a discussion on housing, indignation was expressed at the way in which "unscrupulous landlords" exploited poor and homeless people by letting large self-contained detached houses in one-room tenements for which very large rents were charged. This, it was said, increased instead of decreasing slums. A resolution was passed protesting against the exorbitant rent of houses now being built and urging the Government to build houses with rents suitable for the ordinary working man.

Homely Language.

In a discussion of the need for adequate lighting, warmth, and ventilation in schools Mrs. MacLewie said that the Government had issued pamphlets taking credit for improving schools, but what good they had done was done during their first year of office and was the result of Labour's brief period of government. The Government had not attempted to do anything with the thousands of schools which had been condemned for years.

During a discussion on social matters, a delegate inquired whether any consideration had been given to placing a congress wreath on the local cenotaph. The proposal was greeted with a murmur of disapproval, and the Guild secretary (Mrs. Eleanor Barton) said: "The cenotaph of the Women's Co-operative Guild is its own convalescent fund which will help the living." The matter was dropped without further discussion.

It was decided that next year's conference should be held at Bournemouth. The homely language used by delegates has been a feature of the conference. For example, one speaker, wishing to express disapproval of a resolution, said she was "dead nuts against it." Another invariably answered the chairman with "Right oh." All the speakers called the chairman "Mrs. Chairman" instead of the customary "Madam Chairman."

The Guild secretary has had to run a miniature lost property office to deal with the variety of articles mislaid daily by delegates. Every day articles have been spread out on the chairman's table for delegates to claim. These have included gloves, brooches, umbrellas, notebooks, handbags, and even return tickets.

WIFE'S "DECEPTION OF EVERYBODY."

DIVORCE JUDGE RESCINDS A DECREE.

The King's Proctor successfully intervened in a case which came before Mr. Justice Bateson in the Divorce Court. Mrs. Edith Ethel Jane Larter, of Deepcut, Farmborough, Hampshire, had asked for a divorce on the ground of the alleged misconduct of her husband, Mr. Albert Edward Larter, of the Ministry of Agriculture Testing Station at Pirbright, Surrey, whom she married in 1916.

Mr. Stable, for the King's Proctor, said that Mr. Justice Swift granted a decree nisi at Winchester Assizes last June. The wife then admitted one act of misconduct in 1923, and the judge exercised discretion. It was now alleged that she had been living with the same man in 1925.

It was submitted for Mrs. Larter that she had not deliberately deceived the court.

Mr. Justice Bateson said that the intervention must succeed. "I think it would be wrong of me to exercise the court's discretion again in this case," he said. "She did not tell Mr. Justice Swift the truth about her own misconduct. To exercise discretion again in this sort of case would only encourage people to tell lies and deceive the court like this petitioner has done with impunity. She has deceived everybody—her own solicitor, the judge, and the court."

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BY MAIL, WIRE, AND WIRELESS.

Carlisle.—A jury at Carlisle Sheriff's Court awarded £350 damages to Miss Isabella Starkie, of Cross Street, Whitehaven, against Mr. Jacob Glaister, jun., the son of a builder and contractor of Whitehaven, for breach of promise of marriage. It was stated that Mr. Glaister had visited Miss Starkie for nineteen years, and had been engaged to her "for the best part of her life." Miss Starkie was twenty-two when she first became engaged, and she was now forty-one.

Johannesburg.—Intense interest has been aroused here by the news that the police have arrested a native on suspicion of having murdered Miss Irene Kantback, the eighteen-year-old daughter of Mr. F. E. Kantback, formerly director of irrigation. Miss Kantback was found dead in the grounds of the Zoological Gardens in November 1927, the murder having been committed in broad daylight. She had been missing for three days when found. Her clothes were torn and her stick broken.

Newcastle.—While a keeper named F. Barrett, employed at the menagerie in the North-East Coast Exhibition at Newcastle, was cleaning out a leopard's cage he was attacked by the animal. Barrett approached too near the bars, and the leopard sprang forward, tearing his face and shoulder. His wounds were dressed at the infirmary, and Barrett afterwards returned to work.

Bulford.—A workman named Pearce, of Amesbury, engaged by the Road Board in demolishing old huts at Sling Camp, Bulford, was burning rubbish when a cartridge exploded in the fire, and the bullet entered his body just above the heart. He was rushed to Tidworth Military Hospital in a critical condition.

London.—Lord Merrivale, the president in the Divorce Court, granted a decree nisi to Lady (Sybil Emily) Hambro, of Cadogan Square, London, on the ground of the misconduct of her husband, Sir Charles Eric Hambro, who did not defend the suit. Lady Hambro, who obtained a decree of restitution of conjugal rights in December, 1927, alleged that her husband went to live with Mrs. Estelle Elger, a sister of his stepmother, at Upper Grosvenor Street, London.

London.—Frederick Barnes, aged forty-eight, a schoolmaster of Rochester, was sentenced at Stratford Police Court to two months' imprisonment in the second division for acting indecently in the presence of some little girls at Bushwood, Wansstead, and assaulting Detective Spooner. Mr. Walter Frampton, who gave notice of appeal, said that Barnes' action had been misconstrued by the prosecution.

Vienna.—A passenger airplane on the regular service from Vienna to Budapest, plunged into the Danube near Budapest, Hungary, and it is believed that the pilot and the sole passenger on board were drowned. Rescue parties failed to find the machine or either of its occupants.

Washington.—Official figures compiled by the Commissioner of Prohibition show that the Federal Government's expenditure in the administration of the "Dry" law in the past nine years amounted to \$910,000,000.

Glasgow.—Hundreds of spectators saw a fatal accident on the scenic railway at Aberdeen beach when Charles Sirr, a labourer, fell out of a car and later died in hospital from his injuries.

San Francisco.—The United States Circuit Court has dismissed the appeal of Yutaka Fukunaga, of Honolulu, whom the courts in Hawaii sentenced to hang for kidnapping and murdering a youth named Gill Jamieson last year.

London.—Thomas Hathaway, a sixteen-year-old errand boy, of Riley Street, Chelsea, dived fully clothed into the Thames and rescued William Hainsbury, aged seven, of Sladeburn Street, Chelsea, who fell in the river while playing on the steps near Battersea Bridge. Hainsbury was taken to St. Luke's Hospital and detained.

Bournemouth.—A thrush was killed by a golf ball driven at Sandy Lodge by Mrs. Pitts, a member of the club. The bird, which had been perched in the hedge, flew across the fairway as Mrs. Pitts drove from the tee at the sixth hole, and was struck in the neck by the ball. The bird is to be stuffed.

Boston (Lincolnshire).—The police have arrested Mrs. Sarah Ellen Todd, aged fifty-five, the wife of a provision merchant, of Tunnard Street, Boston, on a charge of unlawfully causing the death of her son, Norman Henry Todd, aged twenty-five. Todd died from a wound in his neck, an hour after he arrived home for tea.

Dublin.—Lord Rathdonnell has died at Lisnavagh, Co. Carlow, aged eighty. He was known in the hunting field for many years as "Genial Tom Bunbury." He was an Irish representative peer, a large landowner and a sportsman. He was president of the Royal Dublin Society.

(Continued on next column.)

WOMAN SUBDUES SAVAGE BULL.

PINNED FARMER SAVED FROM GORING.

YELLED AND DANCED IN ITS FACE.

The story of a woman saving a man from an infuriated bull, which had already pinned him to the ground, is related by the Priory of Wales of the Order of St. John, which has recognised the heroic act by awarding the woman a certificate of honour.

The woman, Miss Janet Edwards, of Penarth Farm, Clynnog, Caernarvonshire, had called upon her employer, Mr. Owen, a farmer, to assist her in driving a flock of geese from a field in which the bull was standing to the farmyard. They knew that the animal was vicious. Mr. Owen, carrying a piece of red iron, crept cautiously along the edge of the field, followed by Miss Edwards.

The bull suddenly charged, tossed Mr. Owen, carried him on its horns several yards, and then tossed him again into the air. As he fell the bull went down on its knees, pinned Mr. Owen between its horns, and began to crush him between its forehead and the ground.

Miss Edwards ran forward and seized Mr. Owen by the feet, but could not pull him away. She stood up, and while the bull was backing in preparation for another onslaught she rushed before its face with her arms up, emitting loud, unearthly yells, and drawing its attention from the man on the ground. She continued to shout and dance right in the bull's face until Mr. Owen had crawled to safety. Not until Mr. Owen shouted to her from the safe side of the gate did she realise her own danger.

The proof of her danger and pluck, says the report announcing the award, "consists in the fact that she could have escaped, for she was nearer the gate than Owen. When she failed to pull her master from under the bull she remembered what her mother taught her when a child, and on her faith in that she faced the infuriated beast, and with her screaming and yelling cowed him and compelled him to back away from her. The bull slunk away, and Owen was carried to the house and in due time attended to by a doctor. This heroic deed has been the admiration of the whole countryside, and the recommendations for recognition have been made to the Priory by all sections of the community."

PASSENGERS.

Departures.

Per s.s. Fushimi Maru for Japan via Shanghai on June 24:—Mr. T. Sudzuki, Baroness de Soucaut, Mr. H. Yabe, Mr. H. S. Chin, Mr. H. M. Estall, Mr. Joseph Vaine, Mr. and Mrs. Walter Naef, Mr. and Mrs. A. W. Pollock, Mr. and Mrs. S. A. Nagel, Mr. S. A. Nagel, Jr., Miss F. I. Nagel, Mr. and Mrs. V. M. Hansen, Master V. M. Hansen, Jr., Miss J. A. Hansen, Dr. P. S. Smith, Miss Smith, Master Smith, Mr. T. Hirakawa, Mr. and Mrs. T. Sakamoto, Mr. K. Sudzuki, Dr. Erling, Christophersen, Mr. and Mrs. Wong Fook Chun, Mrs. Wong Ip Shee, Mrs. Wong Li Shee, Mr. K. Takagi, Dr. T. Wayland Vaughan, Mr. and Mrs. F. Salto, Mr. T. Twatate, Mr. Kum Hon, Mr. Lee Fong, Mr. Chui Wan Fih, Mrs. Liang Mong Yu.

Epsom.—J. Coldwell, the jockey, has been severely reprimanded and fined £20 by the Haydock Park stewards, Mr. Reid Walker, Major H. Peel, and Sir E. Hammer, after an inquiry which they held into his conduct during the race for the Manor Handicap. Lord George Dundas, trainer of Hindustan, complained to the stewards that Coldwell, who rode Philius, the winner, waved his whip in Hindu fashion, and hit him in the thigh with the end of his whip, causing him to throw up his head and injuring the pupil of one eye.

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[ORDERS BY HON. MR. T. H. KING, ACTING CAPTAIN SUPERINTENDENT OF POLICE.]

Chinese Company.

SQUAD DRILL.

All recruits of the Chinese Company will attend at the Company's Headquarters on Tuesday, June 25, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for squad drill under Lieut. Serjt. R.3 T'so Chi On. Dress: Muffi.

SIGNALLING.

The Signalling Squad will attend at the Company's Headquarters for practice in Morse and Semaphore under Crown Sergeant R.15 Ow Yeung Kin Heng on Wednesday, June 26, at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Any other members of the Chinese Company wishing to join this Squad are requested to send their name to Crown Sergeant R.15.

INSPECTION PARADE.

All ranks of the Chinese Company will parade at Central Police Station on Thursday, June 27, for the monthly inspection of arms, equipment, etc., by the Company Commander. Fall in at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: White uniform, cap with white cover; rifle, belt, sidearms, truncheon, whistle, armband, badge, "Pocket-Policeman," and note-book to be carried. Those not in possession of uniform will attend in muffi. No member may be absent from this parade without leave from the Company's Commander. The Equipment Officers will make it a point of being present.

Indian Company.

SQUAD DRILL.

All recruits of the Indian Company will attend at the Central Station on Tuesday, June 25, at 5.30 p.m. sharp for squad drill under Serjt. Condon. Dress: Muffi.

Flying Squad.

The fortnightly patrol of the Kowloon Section will take place on Tuesday, June 25. Fall in at the Tsim-tsau Fire Brigade Station at 5.30 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

The next fortnightly patrol of the Hong Kong Section will place on Thursday, June 4. Fall in at the Central Police Station at 5.15 p.m. sharp. Dress: Khaki uniform.

Sharpshooters' Company.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

Revolver practice will be carried out on Kennedy Road Range on Sunday, July 7, at 10 a.m. Members will assemble at the Range at that time, with belts and holsters with revolvers. Uniform optional. (Sgd.) W. Kerr, A.S.P. Adjutant, Hong Kong, June 24, 1929.

Tulsa.—Figures given by the Oil and Gas Journal show that the daily average of production for crude petroleum in the United States last week was 2,717,542, a decrease of 2,181, which is construed as a successful working-out of the restriction plans.

JAVA-CHINA-JAPAN-LIJN.



REGULAR PASSENGER & CARGO SERVICE BETWEEN HONG KONG, AMOY, SHANGHAI, MANILA AND THE DUTCH EAST INDIES.

SOUTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE	FOR
TJISONDARI	S'hai & Amoy	In Harbour	28th June, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJILEBOET	S'hai, K'lung & Amoy	30th June	2nd July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'Ksar & SOERABAYA
TJIKEMBANG	S'hai & Amoy	4th July	6th July, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJIKINI	Daluy, K'lung & Amoy	14th July	16th July, 4 p.m.	MANILA, M'Ksar & SOERABAYA
TJIKARANG	S'hai & Amoy	15th July	17th July, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA
TJISAROE	S'hai & Amoy	25th July	27th July, 4 p.m.	BATAVIA

NORTH BOUND.

STEAMERS	FROM	EXPECTED ON OR ABOUT	WILL LEAVE	FOR
TJIKINI	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	28th June	28th June, 4 p.m.	AMOY & S'hai
TJIKARANG	BATAVIA	3rd July	4th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & S'hai
TJISAROE	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	10th July	12th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & S'hai
TJISAROE	JAVA, MAKASSAR & BATAVIA	13th July	14th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & S'hai
TJIBADAK	BATAVIA	24th July	26th July, 4 p.m.	AMOY & S'hai

EXCURSIONS TO JAVA

The regular service of the Java-China-Japan-Lijn steamers from Hong Kong to Java, and vice-versa, offers a splendid opportunity for excursions to Java (the Pearl of the East) and other parts of the Dutch East Indies.

Famous for craters and volcanoes, delightful scenery, invigorating Mountain resorts, excellent sporting facilities.

Travel in comfort on first class steamers with excellent accommodation for passengers; European Doctors carried; Wireless telegraphy installed.

Hong Kong to Batavia (7 days) saloon fare: \$175, return \$300.

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Hamburg-Amerika Linie.

COMBINED FREIGHT AND PASSENGER SERVICE. CABIN CLASS ACCOMMODATION FOR 50 PASSENGERS. FARE FROM HONG-KONG TO GENOA—£73. 0. 0d.

OUTWARD.

Sailings from Europe for S'hai, Japan & Northern Ports:—

S.S. "TIRPITZ" ... due here on or about the 11th July
M.V. "LEVREKUSEN" ... due here on or about the 23rd July
M.V. "ERLAND" ... due here on or about the 10th Aug.
M.V. "BURGENLAND" ... due here on or about the 18th Aug.
M.V. "RUHE" ... due here on or about the 3rd Sept.
M.V. "VOGTLAND" ... due here on or about the 13th Sept.

HOMEWARD.

Sailings for Genoa, Rotterdam and Hamburg via Manila, Singapore, Colombo & Port Said:—

S.S. "OLDENBURG" ... sailing from here on or about the 30th June
S.S. "SAARLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 18th July
M.V. "RHEINLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 27th July
M.V. "HAVELLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 10th Aug.
M.V. "LEVREKUSEN" ... sailing from here on or about the 24th Aug.
M.V. "ERMLAND" ... sailing from here on or about the 7th Sept.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

JEBSEN & CO.

For Freight, Passage and further Particulars please apply to

Tel. C. 1754.

ADVERTISED SAILINGS FROM HONG KONG.

ALEXANDRIA

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.

AMOI.

Haiching, Douglas, June 25.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Ichang, B. & S., June 27.
Tilawa, B.I., June 27.
Haining, Douglas, June 23.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 23.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 23.
Anking, B. & S., June 30.
Hsiang, Douglas, July 2.
Shantung, B. & S., July 2.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 2.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Kwangtung, B. & S., July 7.
Kutaang, Jardine's, July 7.
Talamba, B.I., July 10.
Tjikarong, J.C.J.L., July 12.
Tjikarong, J.C.J.L., July 14.
Namsang, Jardine's, July 13.

ANTWERP.

Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.

AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Tango Maru, N.Y.K., June 28.
St. Albans, B. & S., July 5.
Chronos, Dodwell's, July 5.
Taiping, B. & S., July 16.
Aki Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

BALTIC PORTS.

Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

BALTIMORE.

Maehoon, B.F., July 8.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.

BANGKOK.

Hirundo, Thoreson's, June 30.
Kiangsu, B. & S., June 30.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Hiram, Thoreson's, July 7.
Kaiyang, B. & S., July 7.

BELAWAN DELI.

Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

BOMBAY.

Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Mirapora, P. & O., July 4.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.

BOSTON.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Tatsumo Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Maehoon, B.F., July 8.
M'caster Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 18.

BREMER.

Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

BRINDISI.

Venezia, Dodwell's, June 30.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.

CALCUTTA.

Gurna, B.I., June 28.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Santia, B.I., July 4.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Kumsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.

CEBU.

Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

CHEFOO.

Huichow, B. & S., June 25.
Kueichow, B. & S., July 11.

COLOMBO.

Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzing, M.M., July 2.
Venezia, Dodwell's, July 5.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 5.
Mirapora, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Nippon, Dodwell's, July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 18.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

DUTCH PORTS.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

GENOA.

Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Autolyus, B.F., July 20.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.

GLASCOW.

Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Autolyus, B.F., July 20.

GOTHENBURG.

Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

HAIPHONG AND HOIHOW.

Canton, M.M., June 25.
Kwaiyang, B. & S., July 3.
Tenkin, M.M., July 4.

HAMBURG.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Oldenburg, Jelsen, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.
City of Cambridge, Bank, July 9.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

HAVRE.

Siam, Manners, June 30.
Autolyus, B.F., July 20.

HONGKONG.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Eclipse, States S.S., July 7.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

ILOILO.

Michigan, States S.S., July 2.

JAPAN PORTS.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Rhinecland, Jelsen, June 25.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 28.
Tilawa, B.I., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Astratus, B.F., July 3.
Khyber, P. & O., July 5.
Phemius, B.F., July 8.
Himalaja, Dwell's, July 9.
Kutaang, Jardine's, July 9.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 9.
Aldington Court, Jar., July 10.
Emp. of Asia, C.P.S., July 10.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Talamba, B.I., July 10.
Tatlybius, B.F., July 11.
Tirpitz, Jelsen, July 11.
Philoctetes, B.F., July 12.
Isar, Melchers, July 12.
Chonocaux, M.M., July 16.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.
Orestes, B.F., July 17.
Namsang, Jardine's, July 18.
Viminales, Dodwell's, July 18.
Kidderpore, P. & O., July 19.
Malwa, P. & O., July 19.
Takiwa, B.I., July 19.
Leverkusan, Jelsen, July 23.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

KANTON.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.

KANTON.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.

KANTON.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.

KANTON.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.

KANTON.

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Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.

KANTON.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.

KANTON.

Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.

MARSEILLES.

Perseus, B.F., June 25.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
General Metzing, M.M., July 2.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 5.
Sarpedon, B.F., July 10.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Saarland, Jelsen, July 13.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 18.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Durban Maru, N.Y.K., July 20.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.

NAPLES.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 13.

NEWCHANG.

Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.

NEW YORK, BOSTON, etc.

Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
British Prince, Furness, July 4.
Tatsumo Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Maehoon, B.F., July 8.
M'caster Castle, Dwell's, July 10.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
City of Mandalay, Bank, July 15.
Japanese Prince, Furness, July 18.

NORTH CHINA.

Patroclus, B.F., June 28.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Astratus, B.F., July 3.
Tirpitz, Jelsen, July 11.
Isar, Melchers, July 12.

ORAN.

Trier, Melchers, June 29.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.

OSLO.

Canton, Gilman's, June 30.

PANAMA.

Tatsumo Maru, N.Y.K., July 4.
Eclipse, States S.S., July 7.
Anyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 9.

PENANG.

Gurna, B.I., June 28.
Tattori Maru, N.Y.K., June 27.
Kashima Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Perim, P. & O., June 29.
Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.
Pres. Harrison, Dollar, June 30.
Cremor, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Santia, B.I., July 4.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 5.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Rumsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Mirapora, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.

PORTLAND.

Kentucky, S.S.S., June 29.

RABAU.

Bremerhaven, Melchers, July 17.

RANGOON.

Yamagata Maru, N.Y.K., June 29.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.

SAIGON.

General Metzing, M.M., July 2.
Andre Lebon, M.M., July 18.
Santia, B.I., July 4.
Kashgar, P. & O., July 5.
Genoa Maru, N.Y.K., July 8.
Rumsang, Jardine's, July 9.
Mirapora, P. & O., July 9.
Awa Maru, N.Y.K., July 11.
Hakone Maru, N.Y.K., July 13.
Pres. Johnson, Dollar, July 14.
Alipore, P. & O., July 19.
Khiva, P. & O., July 20.
Tilawa, B.I., July 24.

SAN FRANCISCO.

Kentucky, S.S.S., June 29.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Golden Sun, States S.S., July 6.
Shinyo Maru, N.Y.K., July 10.
Pres. Taft, Dollar, July 18.
Siberia Maru, N.Y.K., July 24.

SCANDINAVIAN PORTS.

Canton, Gilman's, June 30.
Siam, Manners, June 30.

SEATTLE.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Pres. Jackson, A.M.L., July 9.
Tatlybius, B.F., July 11.
Pres. McKinley, A.M.L., July 23.

SHANGHAI.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 28.
Chakasang, Jardine's, June 27.
Chennan, B. & S., June 27.
Ichang, B. & S., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Patroclus, B.F., June 28.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.
Kwaiyang, Jardine's, June 30.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.
Soochow, B. & S., June 30.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Shantung, B. & S., July 3.
Adastrus, B.F., July 3.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 3.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

SHANGHAI.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 28.
Chakasang, Jardine's, June 27.
Chennan, B. & S., June 27.
Ichang, B. & S., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Patroclus, B.F., June 28.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.
Kwaiyang, Jardine's, June 30.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.
Soochow, B. & S., June 30.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Shantung, B. & S., July 3.
Adastrus, B.F., July 3.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 3.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

SHANGHAI.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 28.
Chakasang, Jardine's, June 27.
Chennan, B. & S., June 27.
Ichang, B. & S., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Patroclus, B.F., June 28.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.
Kwaiyang, Jardine's, June 30.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.
Soochow, B. & S., June 30.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Shantung, B. & S., July 3.
Adastrus, B.F., July 3.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 3.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

SHANGHAI.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 28.
Chakasang, Jardine's, June 27.
Chennan, B. & S., June 27.
Ichang, B. & S., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Patroclus, B.F., June 28.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.
Kwaiyang, Jardine's, June 30.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.
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Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Shantung, B. & S., July 3.
Adastrus, B.F., July 3.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 3.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
Lahn, Melchers, July 17.
Idomenus, B.F., July 23.
Glenshane, Jardine's, July 24.

SHANGHAI.

Pres. Madison, Dollar, June 25.
Sinkiang, B. & S., June 25.
Timavo, Dodwell's, June 25.
Emp. of Russia, C.P.S., June 28.
Chakasang, Jardine's, June 27.
Chennan, B. & S., June 27.
Ichang, B. & S., June 27.
Hosang, Jardine's, June 28.
Nagara, Gilman's, June 28.
Patroclus, B.F., June 28.
Tjikini, J.C.J.L., June 28.
Kwaiyang, Jardine's, June 30.
Liangchow, B. & S., June 30.
Soochow, B. & S., June 30.
Tamba Maru, N.Y.K., June 30.
Yokohama Maru, N.Y.K., July 1.
Derflinger, Melchers, July 2.
Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Shantung, B. & S., July 3.
Adastrus, B.F., July 3.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 3.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C.J.L., July 4.
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Patroclus, B.F., June 28.
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Porthos, M.M., July 2.
Pres. Pierce, Dollar, July 2.
Shantung, B. & S., July 3.
Adastrus, B.F., July 3.
Kwongsang, Jardine's, July 3.
Sirdhana, P. & O., July 3.
Tjikarang, J.C

CHINA NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

SWATOW, FOOCHEW, WHEIWEI, CHINGO & TIENTSIN	"HUICHOW"	On 25th June, 11 a.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SINKIANG"	On 25th June, 5 p.m.
SWATOW & SHANGHAI	"CHENAN"	On 27th June, 10 a.m.
AMOI & SHANGHAI	"IOHANG"	On 27th June, 5 p.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"ANKING"	On 30th June, 8 a.m.
SWATOW, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SOOCHOW"	On 30th June, 10 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KIANGSU"	On 30th June, Noon
S'bal, NEWCHANG & DALNY	"LIANGCHOW"	On 30th June, 3 p.m.
AMOI, SHANGHAI & TIENTSIN	"SHANTUNG"	On 2nd July, 5 p.m.
HONGKONG, SINGAPORE & BANGKOK	"KWEIYANG"	On 3rd July, 10 a.m.
AMOI, SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"KWANGTUNG"	On 7th July, 8 a.m.
SWATOW & BANGKOK	"KATING"	On 7th July, Noon
WHEIWEI, CHINGO & TIENTSIN	"KUEICHOW"	On 11th July, 11 a.m.

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Steamers & Motor Vessels First & Second Class Passenger Accommodation.
HONGKONG TO SYDNEY—19 DAYS.

Steamer	Days from Hong Kong	Days to Sydney
TAIPING	9th July	16th July
CHANGTE	13th August	20th August
TAIPING	10th September	17th September
CHANGTE	11th October	18th October

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(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.)

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S.S. "CITY OF MANILAY"	via Suez Canal	15th July
S.S. "ADRASTUS"	via Suez Canal	5th August

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BOSTONAND
NEW YORK

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T.S. "JAPANESE PRINCE"	July 18th
M.V. "CHINESE PRINCE"	Aug. 1st

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G. METZINGER ... 2nd July	PORTHOS ... 2nd July
ANDRE LEBON ... 18th July	CHENONCEAUX ... 18th July
PORTHOS ... 30th July	ATHOS II ... 30th July
CHENONCEAUX ... 13th Aug.	D'ARTAGNAN ... 13th Aug.
ATHOS II ... 27th Aug.	SPINEX ... 27th Aug.
D'ARTAGNAN ... 10th Sept.	ANGERS ... 10th Sept.
SPINEX ... 24th Sept.	G. METZINGER ... 24th Sept.
ANGERS ... 8th Oct.	ANDRE LEBON ... 8th Oct.

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ROYAL OBSERVATORY'S DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

STATION	JUNE 23, 1929.										JUNE 24, 1929.									
	Hour Local Standard Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND				Hour Local Standard Time	BAROMETER AT SEA LEVEL		TEMPERATURE	HUMIDITY	WIND					
Inches	Millis.	Direction	Force (Knots)	Force (Miles)	Direction	Force (Knots)	Force (Miles)	Inches	Millis.	Direction	Force (Knots)	Force (Miles)	Direction	Force (Knots)	Force (Miles)					
Wladivostok...	12	30.08	762.3	62	...	SSE	2	b	...	6	30.03	762.7	51	...	SSE	2	o	...		
Nemuro	11	30.00	762.0	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...	30.12	765.0	...	...	ESE	1	1	...
Hokodate	...	30.02	762.5	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...	30.04	763.0	...	...	ESE	1	1	...
Tokio	...	29.88	759.0	...	...	NE	1	1	...	...	30.00	762.0	...	...	N	1	1	...
Kochi	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	SE	1	1	...	...	29.88	759.0	...	...	W	1	1	...
Nagasaki	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	E	2	1	...	...	29.82	757.5	...	...	ENE	1	1	...
Kagoshima	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	NE	1	1	...	...	29.80	757.0	...	...	NE	1	1	...
Oshima	...	29.70	754.5	...	...	...	0	0	...	...	29.75	755.5	...	...	...	0	1	...
Naha	...	29.74	755.5	...	...	SW	3	1	...	...	29.75	755.5	...	...	E	1	1	...
Ishigakijima	...	29.72	755.0	...	...	SW	1	1	...	...	29.71	754.5	...	...	W	2	2	...
Bonin Island	...	29.86	758.5	...	...	W	1	1	...	...	29.90	759.5	...	...	...	...	...	...
Chefoo	15	29.72	754.9	80	66	ESE	2	b	...	6	29.77	754.1	74	63	S	2	b	...		
Shanghai	14	29.72	754.8	81	97	ESE	1	1	...	...	29.76	756.0	68	98	NE	2	2	...
Gutzlaff	...	29.81	757.2	73	81	SE	4	1	...	7	29.74	755.4	68	100	SSE	4	1	...		
Sharp Peak	...	29.67	753.6	80	87	S	4	1	...	7	29.67	753.9	75	95	W	4	1	...		
Amoy	...	29.67	753.6	80	78	SW	4	1	...	6	29.68	753.9	75	95	N	4	1	...		
Swatow	...	29.79	756.6	77	91	E	2	2	...	...	29.71	754.6	74	100	NNE	1	0	...
Taihouku	11	29.73	755.1	90	68	...	0	0	...	3	29.69	754.2	72	98	...	0	0	...		
Taihu	...	29.81	757.2	77	...	S	2	2	...	...	29.81	757.2	72	...	...	...	...	...
Tainan	...	29.79	756.6	90	...	S	2	2	...	...	29.79	756.6	...	...	...	...	...	...
Koshun	...	29.79	756.6	90	...	WNW	2	2	...	...	29.73	755.2	...	...	...	...	...	...
Pescadores	...	29.79	756.6	73	...	WSW	4	r	...	...	29.72	754.7	73	...	...	...	...	...
Hong Kong	14	29.66	753.3	85	77	SSW	5	oq	6	6	29.68	753.9	78	67	E	2	2	...		
Gap Rock	...	29.66	753.3	...	...	SW	5	o	...	...	29.69	753.9	...	...	NW	5	3	...
Macao	...	29.63	752.7	86	61	SW	4	o	...	...	29.63	752.7	73	58	ESE	1	o	...
Hoibow	...	29.72	754.9	90	73	SSW	3	bc	...	...	29.72	754.9	82	87	SW	2	2	...
Pratas Island	...	29.69	751.5	82	89	ESE	4	r	...	7	29.69	751.6	81	90	S	4	o	...		
Phu Lien	15	29.66	753.3	...	...	ESE	4	o	...	...	29.66	753.3	82	...	SSW	2	b	...
Tourane	...	29.76	756.0	86	...	S	2	o	...	...	29.76	756.0	79	...	SW	4	o	...
Cape St. James	...	29.74	755.4	86	71	SW	2	o	...	6	29.75	755.7	79	91	...	o	...	...
Basco	14	29.74	755.4	86	71	ENE	4	o	...	...	29.76	756.0	79	91	S	2	...	...
Aparri	...	29.74	755.4	90	60	SW	4	o	...	...	29.74	755.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Tuguegarao	...	29.72	754.8	93	30	SSW	4	o	...	...	29.74	755.4	...	...	...	...	...	...
Vigan	...	29.74	755.4	90	66	W	4	o	...	...	29.74	755.4	75	73	ESE	1	b	...
Manila	...	29.75	755.7	94	60	NE	4	o	...	...	29.76	756.0	77	91	E	1	b	...
Legaspi	...	29.75	755.7	93	57	W	2	b	...	...	29.76	756.0	81	89	...	0	b	...
Calbayog	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.78	756.8	73	96	N	2	o	...
Tacloban	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.80	756.9	75	85	...	0	b	...
Hilo	...	29.74	754.8	90	66	SW	4	o	...	...	29.75	755.7	79	...	NE	2	o	...
Cebu	...	29.73	755.1	90	53	NE	2	o	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Surigao	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	29.75	755.7	75	...	...	0	b	...
Saipan	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Guam	12.22	29.74	755.4	...	...	NE	2	o	4.22	29.72	754.8	...	...	S	1	c	...	
Yap	11.00	29.76	756.0	...	...	ENE	2	o	5	29.76	756.0	...	...	...	...	0	c	...
Pelew	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Ponape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Labuan	14	29.77	756.1	80	91	SW	2	2	o	6	29.86	758.4	76	91	SW	1	r	...		

June 24d. 11A. 25m.—Pressure is highest to the north-east of Japan, and relatively low over S. China. A depression or typhoon appears to be forming to the south of Guam.

Hong Kong rainfall for the 24 hours ending at 10 a.m. to-day, 0.55 inch. Total since January 1, 1929, inches, against an average of 35.73 inches.

FORECAST FOR THE 24 HOURS ENDING AT NOON ON THE 25th.

DISTRICT.

- 1.—Formosa Channel.
- 2.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Lamook.
- 3.—Hong Kong to Gap Rock.
- 4.—South coast of China between Hong Kong and Hainan.

FORECAST.

C. W. JEFFRIES, Director.

HONG KONG METEOROLOGICAL REGISTER.

Hong Kong Observatory, June 24.

Previous On Date On Date

Day at 4 p.m. 10 a.m. 4 p.m.

Barometer... 29.63 29.73 29.69

Temperature... 84 78 82

Humidity... 80 77 78

Wind... SW W S

Direction... SW W S

Force... 4 1 3

Weather... OQ O OE

Rain... 0.34 0.00 0.5

Highest open-air Temperature, 83.8

Lowest open-air Temperature, 84.78

B—Blue sky; C—Cloudy; D—Drizzle; F—Fog; L—Lightning;

M—Mist; O—Overcast; P—Passing showers; Q—Squalls; R—Rain; T—Thunder.

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HONG KONG TIDE TABLE

From June 25 to July 1, 1929.

HIGH WATER. LOW WATER.

Day of Week. Date of Month. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height. Hong Kong Standard Time. Height.

Tue. 25. 1. 3.6 m. 3.49 3.4

Wed. 26. 1. 1.2 3.0 3.57 3.4

Thu. 27. 1. 1.2 3.0 3.57 3.4

Fri. 28. 1. 1.2 3.0 3.57 3.4

Sat. 29. 1. 1.2 3.0 3.57 3.4

Sun. 30. 1. 1.2 3.0 3.57 3.4

Mon. 1. 1. 1.2 3.0 3.57 3.4

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